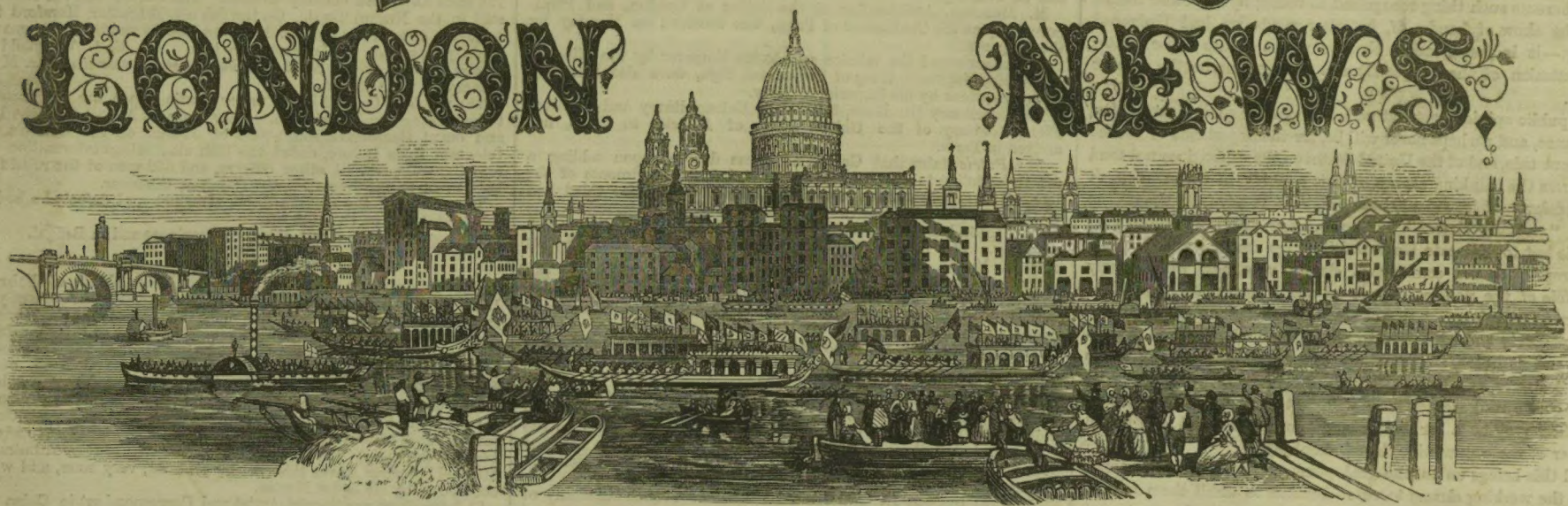


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 967.—VOL. XXXIV.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1859.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

THE WORKING CLASSES AND THE THINKING CLASSES.

In the brilliant Parliamentary debates of the last two weeks "the working classes" has been a phrase in everybody's mouth. One section of Reformers (and there are none but Reformers in the House if we are to believe all that is said there) advocate the extension of the suffrage to the whole of these classes without exception. Another phalanx would only give the privilege of a vote to some of the picked men of this body, to the few most sober, industrious, and intelligent out of a vast multitude. A third section, professing all the time the utmost respect, and indeed admiration, for the function, character, and behaviour of workmen, would not admit them within the pale of the Constitution, unless through the door of a ten-pound house, or by the possession of what have been called Mr. Disraeli's "fancy franchises."

But it is well to inquire a little who and what are the working classes, and upon what principle of right or expediency they are to enjoy, or to be refused, votes. In one sense, we are all of us working classes, except the wives and daughters of the rich or the well-to-do; and, as no one proposes to give votes to any but men, it may be admitted that the constituencies now existing, or all the constituencies that may be called into existence by any Reform Bill whatsoever, are workers.

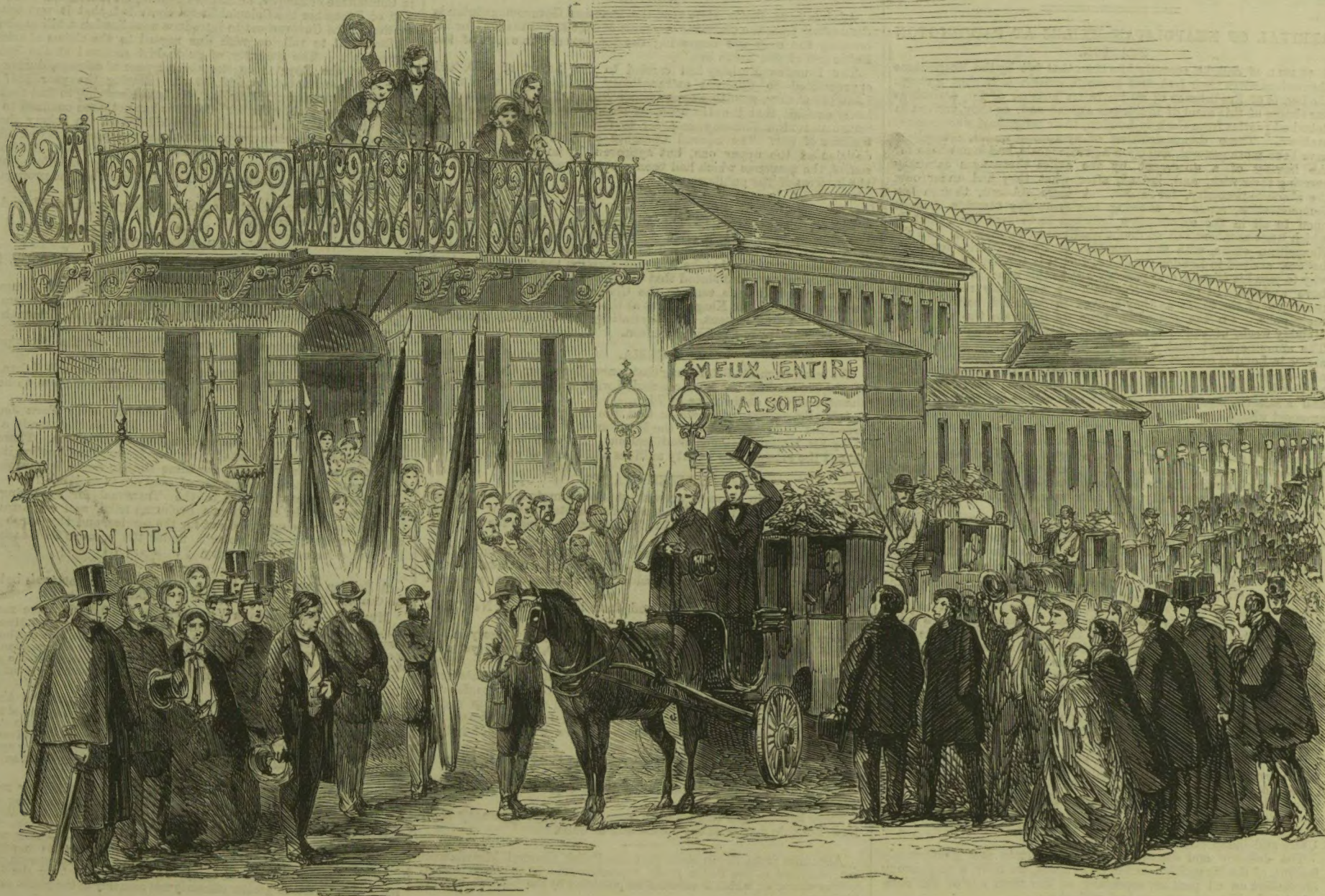
Men with long rent-rolls have to work and keep order in their affairs, or such catastrophes as that which befell the Dukedom of Buckingham may teach them that people in high position have

something better to do than to amuse themselves with frivolities or to indulge in senseless extravagances. Men who have earned large fortunes in trade or commerce must work hard to administer them, and prevent them from being sapped, undermined, or battered down by the siege that is inevitably undertaken against every accumulation of property by the needy and the speculative, or by the necessities, real or supposed, of a family. Those who have no money must work very hard to get it. Those who have money must work equally hard to keep it. Physicians, surgeons, barristers, solicitors, merchants, tradesmen, clerks, shopmen, are all working men. Some of them work with the head, some with the hand, and some with head and hand both; and if upon the plea that the working classes ought, as such, to have votes for the election of representatives in Parliament, it ought to be quite sufficient for a man to belong to any trade, occupation, pursuit, or profession whatever, to claim and to obtain the privilege.

But this result is not aimed at by those who so often employ the phrase in Parliament. They have a much more restricted meaning. By working classes they do not wish to indicate shopkeepers, traders, or professional people of any kind. When they have to speak of persons of this latter description, they designate them as the "middle classes." By the working classes they mean skilled artisans, and perhaps farm labourers, navvies, porters, carters, and grooms—every man, in fact, except the pauper, the lunatic, and the felon. Now, if these highly useful individuals, who do all the rough work of the country, are to be admitted to the suffrage, as one body of Reformers would lead us to suppose,

merely by the qualification of the hard or skilled labour which they perform, it would be better if such Reformers would abandon the phrase, and declare boldly in favour of Universal Suffrage. At present they assume the disguise of friends of the "working classes," to advocate a measure with which the claims of workers, as workers, have nothing to do. They knock at the gate of the Constitution under a false pretence, and demand one thing while they mean another.

We yield to none of the gentlemen who have spoken in these debates in our respect for the handicraftsmen of the towns and the peasants of the country. In small boroughs, where the shopkeepers are often notoriously, and sometimes avowedly, corrupt, and where people occupying ten-pound houses will unblushingly accept a bribe, either in money or in money's worth, the real public opinion, and the uncorrupted honesty of the place, are to be found, if anywhere, among the mechanics and the manual labourers. These men, having no votes to sell, have not been submitted to the degrading solicitations of Parliamentary candidates. Not having been tempted, they have not fallen. They surround the hustings on the day of election as free citizens, and almost invariably elect the best man by a show of hands. Indeed, it may be considered an established fact in most contests for such boroughs that the non-voters select the most eligible candidate, and that the voters look more to the purse and connections of their would-be representative than to his principles. As a class, the non-voters have proved in many a town and city that they have more honesty and quite as much



ARRIVAL OF NEAPOLITAN EXILES AT PADDINGTON STATION.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

intelligence as the shopkeepers. The latter claim to belong to the middle classes; but they might often, without injustice, be safely relegated to the very lowest classes in the scale, as far as their political morality or their public principle is concerned. Were there no such thing recognised as voting by any other means than the show of hands—if, in other words, we had Universal Suffrage—it is just possible that we might secure a far better representation of the people than is obtained under the present system.

But public opinion amongst us is not ripe for such a movement in advance, and perhaps never will be, for the experience of France on the one side, and of the United States on the other, does not tend to impress the thinking classes of this country in favour of such an extension. It is evident, however, that to advocate the claims of the "working classes" to the suffrage merely because they work is but to advocate Universal Suffrage under another name. The proprietary and commercial classes, who now wield nearly the whole of the political power of the country, are opposed to Universal Suffrage on account of their fear of the multitude. They desire property and education to be represented as well as manual labour and numbers, and manifest something like hostility to the working classes, as a body, although they feel no hostility against working men, and are perfectly willing to recognise the fact that an artisan may be a far better and more intelligent and useful member of the community than a shopkeeper.

And this brings us to the real point at issue. If we cannot admit the working classes to vote—because to admit them as such is to establish Universal Suffrage, which the country does not want and will not have—can we not devise some means by which we can give the suffrage to the THINKING CLASSES? The necessity of occupying a ten-pound house in boroughs as a qualification excludes many an intelligent mechanic from the suffrage; and there is no reason, either in justice or in policy, why the occupation of a house for a certain defined period—one year, or two years—in a borough, without any reference whatever to the amount of rent, should not give the right to vote. Household and residential suffrage, with the vote to any lodger who should have even so small a sum as £10 in a Savings-Bank, or who should have subscribed for two years, or even for one year, to any Mechanics' Institution or Literary and Scientific Institute in the town or borough in which he resides, would open the door through which the flower of the artisans of the United Kingdom might find their way to those rights of citizenship which are claimed in their behalf, and which they are so well qualified to exercise. The destinies of the country are at present too much in the hands of the trading classes; and it would be both wise and safe to qualify their influence by the admission of the Thinking Classes, whether labourers, artisans, or members of the learned professions.

Let it be once for all understood that it is not the inherent right of any man to have a vote in the government of his fellows; that it is not the natural right of Ignorance to govern Intelligence; and that the right of voting is a trust and a privilege which any man of industry and good conduct can earn if he pleases; and the working classes will become the thinking classes; and the basis of the Constitution will be so widened that no class will have a reason for disaffection. Ignorance and Poverty cannot be allowed to govern Knowledge and Wealth. And this is in reality the whole gist of the argument which has employed the best men of the House of Commons in two weeks of the most able debates that have ever signalled our Parliamentary history.

ARRIVAL OF NEAPOLITAN EXILES AT PADDINGTON STATION.

A THRILL of delight, scarcely less than that felt by the Neapolitans themselves when their feet first touched British soil, shot through the hearts of Englishmen of all ranks on hearing of the arrival to our shores of this band of illustrious exiles; and, as they arrived in detached parties from Cork to London, their progress was everywhere hailed with demonstrations of sympathy which would, doubtless, have been more general, and upon a greater scale, had it not been for the issuing of a document by the exiles themselves earnestly pressing their wish, and, indeed, after what they had undergone, the absolute necessity, for repose. A more efficient, though less demonstrative, mode of showing our sympathy towards them is open to all in the subscription lists put forth for their benefit, of which large numbers will no doubt gladly avail themselves. All the Neapolitan exiles, with the exception of Baron Poerio, have, we believe, arrived in London; and he, too, it is announced, is on his way to join his friends, and possibly before this paper is issued will have arrived. In previous Numbers we have duly recorded the reception of the exiles as they arrived in detached bodies to the metropolis. On the preceding page we illustrate the arrival, on Monday week, of one of these parties at the Paddington station. The announcement that a portion of the Neapolitan exiles would arrive in London on that day from Bristol brought crowds of respectably-dressed persons to the Paddington station. The exiles were received by several of the directors of the Great Western Railway and a select company who had obtained admission to the station, amongst whom were the Sardinian Ambassador and several ladies. On alighting from the train the party were conducted to one of the saloons, where they partook of refreshments. At the conclusion of the repast a gentleman presented an address to the exiles, prefacing it with a few words of warm greeting, and intimating that the reception which awaited them in London would be a spontaneous outburst of generous sympathy, and have no reference to questions of party or shades of political opinion.

Signor Domenico Damis was deputed by the exiles to reply. Speaking in Italian, he said they accepted this demonstration in the name of Italian liberty. As a free man, he thanked them from the bottom of his heart for the noble generosity Englishmen had displayed from the moment the exiles had set foot on British soil.

During these proceedings the crowd outside increased to an enormous extent, and by the time the party were conducted to the doors of the hotel the streets and approaches to the station were completely choked up. No sooner was the first bearded face amongst the exiles recognised than a loud shout of welcome rang through the crowd. Hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and the cheering continued for several minutes. In the midst of this enthusiasm, a gentleman of foreign aspect was lifted on to the roof of a cab, and from that position addressed the exiles in their own tongue. The speaker was Signor Filopanti, who was formerly a deputy in the Roman Constituent Assembly. His speech appeared to excite the exiles to the highest pitch.

When the cabs were drawn up to convey the exiles away, the latter were lifted almost bodily from the steps to the vehicles. The harness of the horses was dressed with laurels, and the exiles were preceded by an Italian band of music, who played various national airs. Banners were carried in advance, on one of which were the words, "Exiles! Welcome to free England!" on another, "The Unity and Independence of Italy!"

The delicacy and discretion, the good taste and gentlemanly feeling, of the Neapolitan exiles have made, we hear, a very strong impression on all persons, especially on the members of the committee who have come in contact with them.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

A private dinner, at which Count Cavour was present, was given at the Tuilleries on Sunday. The Emperor received Count Cavour also on Tuesday.

M. Musurus, Ambassador of the Sultan at London, and Plenipotentiary at the Conference of Paris, was received on Monday by the Emperor.

The members of the mission sent to the Emperor by the King of Abyssinia, Negoucié, King of Semen and Tigu, were also honoured with receptions by his Imperial Majesty.

His Excellency Mr. Reed, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to China, has arrived in Paris.

The *Patrie* states that Government has decided upon adding a fourth battalion to each of the hundred infantry regiments of the line. The new battalions are to be formed out of the third and sixth companies of the already existing battalions.

M. Migeon has been thrown out for the Haut Rhin by an immense majority. The return is—Keller, Government candidate, 18,550; Migeon, 10,863.

The report for 1858 by the Committee of Management of the English Schools in Paris for the children of their poor fellow-countrymen has just been published. The condition of the schools appears to be very good.

Four hundred doctors dined on Sunday in the grand hall, Hôtel du Louvre, to celebrate the defeat of the homeopaths in their action for libel against *Le Journal de Médecine*.

As a goods train of the Western Railway from Caen was, on Saturday, approaching the station of Mesnil-Mauger, it came into collision with a drove of sixteen oxen which had strayed on to the line, and killed three and seriously injured four. By the collision four trucks were thrown off the rails, and they ran some distance before they stopped.

Admiral Dupetit-Thouars has sent into the French Academy of Science some extraordinary specimens of the destructive power of certain seaworms, consisting of fragments of vessels, which had been sent to him from Toulon. He has also sent, in a glass globe, a collection of those animalcules, almost invisible at their birth, which have the power of penetrating into the hardest timber, in which they take up their residence, and in the end totally destroy it. These specimens are to be deposited at the Jardin des Plantes.

ITALY.

Letters from Piacenza announce that on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th ult. 1200 Austrians, with 50 cannons, 150 barrels of resin, and a great quantity of Congreve rockets, arrived there. The church has been converted into a flour-magazine.

A letter from the Sardinian Legation at Florence says that at Forlì, a town in the Romagna, a contest had occurred between the people and the Swiss troops.

The *Opinione* of Turin publishes a political handbill which has been extensively circulated at Leghorn, and in which it is stated that Piedmont desires the liberty of Italy; but that she wishes her friends to abstain from disturbances, which would only weaken her cause.

The *Milan Gazette* announces that the Austro-Modenese Customs Union shall cease to be in force on the 15th of April next, and that the articles of the treaty concluded between Austria and Sardinia in 1851 shall from that date be applicable to Modena.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has published a decree forbidding the unauthorised publication of all kinds of political and miscellaneous writings.

[A letter from our valued Correspondent in Italy is unavoidably deferred to next week.]

THE GERMAN DIET.

At a recent sitting of the Frankfurt Diet a resolution was passed, in accordance with the recommendation of the Military Commission, the object of which was to put the parks of artillery belonging to the Federal fortresses on a war footing with as little delay as possible, as well as the guns constituting their batteries. No voice was raised in opposition to this proposal. The Envoy of Denmark, and those of the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg, gave an affirmative vote.

It is said, too, that Prince Frederick of Wurtemberg has been appointed to command the 8th Federal Corps, which is composed of the contingents of Wurtemberg, Baden, and Hesse-Darmstadt.

PRUSSIA.

Advices from Berlin state that the Prussian Government intends demanding from the Chamber a credit of 12,000,000 thalers, for increasing the navy and improving the defences of the coasts of the Baltic and of the North Sea.

The Prussian Ministry had carried to the Budget of 1859, and appropriated to different extraordinary expenses, the surplus of 1,300,000 thalers, resulting from former years. The First Chamber lately decided that the Government should cause these sums to be returned to the Treasury, in order to form a reserve for the eventualities of war. The Second Chamber paid no attention to the decision of the upper one, but approved, by an order of the day *motu proprio*, the measures which had been adopted by the Government in the interest of the public service.

BAVARIA.

The ceremony of the closing of the Chambers took place at Munich on Saturday last. Before separating the Diet approved of all the bills which had been submitted to it. In the closing speech the Government promised to take into consideration the wishes expressed by the Chambers; and stated that the demand relative to the liberty of the press had been sent to the Council of State. The speech further expressed the King's regret at the attitude taken by the Diet towards the Government. In separating, the Chambers protested their attachment to the King's person.

RUSSIA.

We learn from St. Petersburg that a new Three per Cent. Loan of 12,000,000 sterling has been concluded with the house of Thomson, Bonar, and Co., at the price of 76.

A St. Petersburg letter states that the budget of 1859 had been presented to the Emperor by the Minister of Finance, and approved of by his Majesty without modification. The receipts, it is stated, exceed the expenses by twenty millions and a half of roubles.

UNITED STATES.

The steam-ship *Bremen* arrived at Southampton on Thursday morning from New York, with the United States' mails of the 19th ult. She has 136 passengers, 150,000 dollars in specie for England, and 120,000 dollars for France.

The political news by the *Bremen* is not very important. The question of an extra Session of Congress was still undecided; every effort was made to avoid it if possible, and chances were considered against it.

The Hon. Mike Walsh was found dead in an area in New York on the morning of the 17th.

John Keago and Rohner had been found guilty of forgery in the second degree on the National Bank of Austria, but not yet sentenced.

The Cabinet had held a consultation upon the financial statement recently prepared relative to the condition of the Post Office department. It is ascertained that that department will, at the end of the present fiscal year (June 30), be 4½ million dollars in arrear.

The grand jury of Washington have found a true bill of indictment against Daniel Sickles for murder.

The Hon. G. W. Jones has formally declined the mission to Bogota.

New York journals have late news of the expedition to Paraguay, but it is unimportant.

There had been an enthusiastic mass meeting at Tammany Hall, New York, in favour of the acquisition of Cuba.

Accounts from Posen state that the Polish General Miroslawski has addressed to the Polish youth a proclamation of the most revolutionary character, which is nevertheless published by the journals without hindrance.

INDIA.

The last intelligence from India is confirmatory of previous despatches that a state of comparative tranquillity is returning.

Tranquillity continues to prevail throughout Oude, and the disarming of the province progresses rapidly. Up to the 12th ult., 378 cannons and 975,000 arms of all kinds have been collected, while 756 forts have been entirely levelled. The Begum and the Nana are still in the Nepal Terai. On the 9th ult. Brigadier Horsford took fourteen guns from the rebels on the Nepal frontier; he was but slightly opposed, and suffered no loss. Mr. C. J. Wingfield assumed charge of the office of Chief Commissioner from Mr. Montgomery on the 15th ult.

The rebels in Central India, under Tantia Toppe, are now reported to be making for Pertabgurh. They were at Antoolah on the 17th, and burnt Gassoonda, south-west of Jeerun, on the 19th ult. A telegram from Indore, dated the 18th ult., brings information that four Generals, several other officers, and 600 men of the rebel force have given themselves up to the Rajah of Bikaner.

The troops of the Punnah Rajah attacked and defeated a body of rebels at Alova on the 10th ult.

All is quiet in the North-Western Provinces and in Bengal.

CHINA.

The following is from the *Overland China Mail* of February 15:—"Lord Elgin arrived here from Shanghai in his steam-yacht the *Furious* on the 2nd inst., but departed next day for Canton. His Excellency was to start from that place last night or this morning to make an exploration, similar to that he has made of the Yang-tse, of the Great West River, which, according to the Chinese, can be ascended for a long distance in vessels of light draught. A number of troops will go on this expedition, and provisions will be taken for three weeks. Six or seven gun-boats are to go up towing flat-bottomed junks, but it is doubtful whether any attempt will be made to advance beyond the point where gun-boats can reach. Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour leaves this, in the *Calcutta*, very soon, and will be succeeded by Sir Byam Martin.

[A letter from our Special Artist and Correspondent in China sent by this mail is unavoidably deferred until next week. Some graphic Sketches of Chinese manners and customs which accompany it will appear in future numbers.]

AUSTRALIA.

We have received advices from Melbourne, dated Feb. 4; from Sydney, Jan. 27; and from Adelaide, Jan. 26.

VICTORIA.—The Parliament of Victoria rose on the 17th of December for the Christmas holidays, and reassembled on the 11th of the following January.

Of the labour market the *Argus* says:—"Every week the report from the labour offices in town is, that the demand is dull, and that many more men are offering their services than are immediately required; the farmers are supplied with all the extra hands they want through the harvest; hundreds of men are idling about all the railway works, on the chance of being taken on; many tradesmen and mechanics have long been seeking employment in vain."

In railway affairs the all-absorbing event of the month had been the opening of the first portion of the main line from Melbourne to Sandhurst. On the 13th of January this and the line to Williams-town were formally opened by the governor, accompanied by the members of Parliament, the city corporation, government officials, and some 3000 persons.

The gold market has been, as is usual at this season of the year, dull. Production has been at its lowest ebb, and the quantities disposed of by the miners have been small as compared with the general averages of previous years.

The Rev. Dr. Binney has been lecturing in Melbourne and its suburbs with great success. The rev. gentleman delivered, on February 3, what it was thought would be his farewell sermon, at the Wesley Church—one of the most magnificent edifices that the city can boast of—to a numerous congregation.

There had been a terrific thunderstorm at Geelong, during which an immense quantity of rain fell within a short space of time. This was succeeded by hail of alarming and destructive magnitude. Near town the hailstones did not exceed the size of walnuts, but on the plains to the north-eastward lumps of ice fell, some of which measured more than six inches in circumference. These beat down everything before them, passing through the roofs of houses, smashing fences, stripping fruit-trees, killing fowls, calves, and even full-grown cattle.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—"Since our last summary," says the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Jan. 27, "Parliament has been mainly occupied in Committee of Supply, or matters contingent thereupon. On the 21st of December the Colonial Secretary stated that it was the intention of the Government to introduce next Session a bill to abolish all State aid to religion, with due regard to the claims of existing incumbents. The quantity of gold dust received at the Sydney branch of the Royal Mint, for the purpose of coinage, during the year 1858, amounted to 342,430 oz. During the year 1857 the quantity received was 223,215 oz. It is encouraging to find that the increase in the yield from our goldfields has not been confined to one particular district, but that all the goldfields in the colony show a marked improvement as compared with the receipts of the year 1857."

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The exertions of the South Australian Parliament to get through the business of the Session before Christmas were successful, and on the 24th of December the prorogation was performed.

The harvest throughout the colony was generally good, and the trade reports were satisfactory.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The mail-steamer *Dane* arrived at Plymouth on Monday, from the Cape, Feb. 21.

At the Cape agriculture was flourishing, and trade and commerce in a sound condition, labour well paid, and prices remunerative. The Cape Parliament met on the 16th. The assets in sixteen banks at the Cape amount to £2,732,156.

From Natal an encounter between Umballi and the Bacas people was reported, with a loss of fifty of Umballi's men.

A company had been formed to make a railway from D'Urban, and the first turf of a line from Cape Town to Wellington was to be cut about the 1st of April.

Writing of the Cape Town Railway, the *Graham's Town Journal* states:—"This railway is likely to find the blowing sands a very serious hindrance to its construction and maintenance. There are so many competing interests trying to influence the direction it shall take, that a commencement, for some time to come, is improbable. It traverses a desert where miles of sand are in motion."

Preparations are making in the Transvaal for executing the threatened attacks on Mahura's Bechuana tribe, and on Kuruman. Comandoes are being called out for the service, and the burghers, it appears, muster readily enough, under the promise that each man is to get a farm in the territory.

A Belgian paper states that a marriage is on the tapis between the Count of Paris and the daughter of the Duchess of Parma.

MEXICO.—Advices from Vera Cruz to the 9th ult. have reached us. A battle had been fought near Cordova, and the left wing of Miramon's army was completely routed by the Liberals. Miramon lost one hundred men killed, three cannon, three hundred muskets, and a large quantity of ammunition. General Degollado was preparing to march on the capital with ten thousand men. The Liberals had captured Guanajuato and Aguas Calientes.

MADAGASCAR.—Accounts received from Madagascar to the 3rd of January state that Queen Ranavalona had suffered a fresh attack of illness, and that a false rumour of her death had been circulated. It was thought that she could not long survive, and it was feared that civil dissensions would ensue upon her decease. If she should be succeeded by her son, who has become a convert to the Christian faith, it is hoped that Christianity and civilisation may make rapid progress in Madagascar.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.—The Lord High Commissioner notified on the 12th ult. the appointment of a commission, consisting of the President of the Senate, the President of the Legislative Assembly, the Secretary of the Lord High Commissioner, the Secretary of the Senate, General Department, the Regent of Corfu, the Auditor-General, and two members of the most noble the Legislative Assembly, to inquire into all the public departments, for the purpose of recommending such changes and improvements as can be legally carried into effect by the Government, with a view to greater efficiency and economy in the public service.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams have been received at Mr. Reuter's office:—

DRESDEN, Thursday, March 31.

The *Dresden Journal* states that the five Powers may be regarded as having agreed to the preliminaries of the approaching Congress.

The day of assembling will probably be April 30 next, but the place of meeting is not yet settled.

TRIESTE, Thursday, March 31.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer brings advices from Constantinople to the 26th inst.

Ömer Pacha is expected here from Belgrade. Troops were dispatched to Sophia the day before yesterday.

According to advices from the Caucasus the Russian General had made proposals of arrangement to the chiefs of the Circassians.

There are continual fresh arrivals of troops at Constantinople from Anatolia. The payments due to the troops at the former city have been made.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

The Congress, Lord Malmesbury informs us, will probably assemble about the end of this month, and he speaks hopefully of the prospect of its restoring a good understanding. Lord Cowley, however, has ascertained no more than that there are points on which Austria and France may be induced to agree. The Austrian and Sardinian Governments have bound themselves over to keep the peace in the meantime. It is a Congress of the "Five Great Powers," but the Queen's Government think that the Italian States should, "one and all," have an opportunity given for expressing their opinion in one way or another.

The advices from Paris, and indeed from the Continent generally, comprise little but rumours respecting the European Congress, its time and place of meeting, and its composition and deliberations; and those rumours appear generally to lack any better foundation than conjecture. First Aix-la-Chapelle, then Mannheim, now Baden, have been named by rumour as the place of meeting.

Among the thousand and one *on dits* on the subject floating about is the following:—"It is said" that Count Walewski, assisted by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, will represent France; and that England will be represented by Lord Malmesbury, assisted as Second Commissioner by Lord Cowley.

The Austrian Government, notwithstanding its acceptance of the proposals made for a Congress of the Great Powers, seems to have nowise slackened its military preparations, and the total strength of the Imperial army in Italy, including troops of all arms, is now estimated at 230,000 men.

India journals state that Major Marston, of the Scinde Police, will be appointed to the posts vacated by the death of Brigadier-General J. Jacob.

Lord Stanley has granted a pension of £150 a year each to the sisters of the late General Jacob. The pension commences from the date of General Jacob's death.

A Turin letter states that twelve convents at Genoa have been cleared of their inmates, in order to allow the premises to be employed for quartering troops in case of need.

A large bell has just been cast at Moscow for the church which is being built at Sebastopol with the funds of the national subscription in honour of the soldiers who perished in the defence of that place.

The dispute between Spain and Morocco is said to have been satisfactorily adjusted; and the Moors have delivered up the Spanish prisoners.

With the close of spring (says the *Friend of China*) the Bishop of Victoria leaves Hong-Kong on a voyage to Japan; and there his Lordship proposes to remain for a considerable period, procuring materials for a report on the capabilities of that little-known field for the introduction of Christian missionaries.

A Belgian journal, the other day, noticed the seizure, at the Custom House, of a hamper of Salette water (an article in much request over the frontier), the miraculous properties of which were evident as the probing instrument gave "66" of alcohol in the venerated liquid. It was addressed "To the Carmelite Convent."

HAYTI.—We have news from Hayti dated Feb. 26. An insurrection against the new Government had occurred at Jeremie. General Delice Lesperance, Governor of the department, had apparently accepted the Republic, but his adhesion was feigned. He, on the 10th of February, took possession of a fort that commanded the town, and thence sent agents to incite the people. Delice, when found out, asked and obtained the protection of the French Consul, with whom he remained until his departure for the capital. Delice awaited, with two accomplices, a trial at Port-au-Prince.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The news from the mines is not important. The weather was growing milder, and the miners were very generally at work again. The disturbances at Hill's Bar and elsewhere had subsided, and no further trouble was anticipated. Lieut.-Governor Moody and suite and Judge Begbie had returned to Victoria. The weather was quite mild and pleasant, and the miners were doing better than at any time during the past two months. Inspired by the favourable accounts of the weather in the interior of British Columbia, a large number of miners, driven from the scene of operations by the previous cold weather, and the anticipations of its becoming even more severe, had recently returned, and more were beginning to flock in. Altogether, the news from the mines is to be considered by far the most favourable that has been received for a long time.

WILLS.—The will and codicil of the Right Hon. Frederick John Earl of Ripon, F.R.S., P.C., of Nocton Park, Sleaford, Lincolnshire; Mowbray Lodge, Ripon, Yorkshire; and Putney-heath, Surrey, were proved in London on the 18th of March, 1859, by Vice-Admiral Sir George Tylor, K.H., the acting executor; the other executor, Robert Gosling, Esq., of Bletley, Chertsey, and of Fleet-street, having renounced. These two executors were appointed by the codicil, dated the 23rd of July, 1856, the testator having named in his will, dated the 5th of September, 1850, as his executors Viscount Hardinge and the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, both of whom predeceased the testator, who died on the 28th of January, 1859. The will and codicil are short. His Lordship has bequeathed to his Countess £20,000 absolutely, and all the furniture, linen, china, &c., and the farming stock and a life interest in the estates at Putney-heath, Nocton, and Dunston. Leaves all his manuscripts, correspondence, and papers to the Countess for her life, and then to his son. Leaves the Countess the portrait of her father, Robert, Duke of Buckingham, and one of himself, by Sir Thomas Lawrence; all other portraits, and the bust of King George IV., which his Majesty had himself presented to the Earl, are to go and be held with the estate of Nocton. Bequeaths to Madame Gandillot, who was the companion of his late daughter, the interest of £1000 for her life, and the principal to her son Charles. Directs £150 to be expended in the education of the children of a late servant, deceased; also an annuity of £50 to be given to a former servant, who has since been in the employ of his son; £100 to his steward and bailiff; and one year's wages to all his servants, gardeners, and gamekeepers. Appoints his son, now Earl of Ripon, heretofore Viscount Goderich, who is his only surviving child, the residuary legatee. The personality was sworn under £80,000.

The will of Vice-Admiral Villiers Francis Hatton, of Eaton-place, Belgrave-square, and of Delgarry, Ireland, was proved in London in the principal Registry of the Court of Probate by Colonel the Honourable James Lindsay (Grenadier Guards) and Lieutenant-Colonel Villiers Latouche Hatton (Grenadier Guards), the son, the joint executors. The personal property in England was sworn under £5000. The Admiral has bequeathed his freehold estates in Wexford and Waterford, Ireland, to his son and to his issue, and, in default thereof, then to his own daughters and their issue. To each daughter he has given a sum of £10,000, settled on themselves. To his executor, Colonel Lindsay, 100 guineas. To his son he leaves the house in Eaton-place, with all the furniture, pictures, plate, china, and the carriages and horses; and to his sons children he leaves the residue of his property. The will is of some length, and was made on the 18th of November, 1856. The Admiral died on the 9th of February, 1859.

The will of the Right Honourable Lady Sarah Taylor, of 3, Fairlawn House, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, was proved in London on the 18th of March by Miss Elizabeth Lucy Taylor, her Ladyship's eldest daughter and sole acting executrix, a power being reserved of making the like grant to William O'Brien Taylor, Esq., her Ladyship's eldest son, and also executor appointed by the will. Her Ladyship has bequeathed to her said eldest son the silver and silver breakfast service presented to her late husband by the inhabitants of the town of Tunbridge Wells; also leaves to her said eldest son the plate and plated articles which were bequeathed to her late husband by John, Earl of Chatham; with these exceptions, she bequeaths the whole of her property to be divided equally amongst her six children. The will is in her Ladyship's own handwriting, dated the 10th of April, 1858. Her death occurred on the 9th of February, 1859. The personality was sworn under £18,000.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Young Men's Christian Association is endeavouring to obtain the commodious premises known as the Whittington Club, in order to make it the central institution, the large hall being well adapted for special Sunday services.

The lease of the house No. 37, Bishopsgate-street Within, has been purchased, together with an appropriate stock, for Frances Johnston; and she and her sister commenced business there, on Monday, as milliners and hosiery.

MARYLEBONE INSTITUTION.—On Monday night the opening of the exhibition of pictures at the Marylebone Literary and Scientific Institution, lent by Mr. Jacob Bell, was inaugurated by a conversation. The meeting was a full one, and passed off to the satisfaction of all present.

NEW ACT ON COUNTY COURTS.—On Tuesday the new Act to Repeal the 32nd section of the County Courts Act was printed. By this Act Bailiffs other than the High Bailiffs of Westminster and Southwark can be appointed for the Westminster County Court and the Southwark County Court.

SNOWSTORM.—On Wednesday afternoon there was a heavy fall of snow in the metropolis and the neighbourhood. It commenced about twelve o'clock and continued increasing until three, at which hour the flakes of snow came down as thickly as ever seen during a winter's storm. The ground was covered with snow to the depth of two or three inches, but it did not long lie unmelted. The snowstorm gradually subsided, and at five o'clock it was followed by rain. Several accidents—some of a severe kind, but none fatal—occurred in consequence of the slipperiness of the pavements.

THE CHARTERHOUSE MEMORIAL TO HAVELOCK.—The military memorial proposed to be erected by Carthusians to perpetuate the memory of Sir Henry Havelock and other Carthusians who fell in the service of their country in the late Indian and Russian wars will assume the form of a monument, and the foundation of a scholarship connected with the school. Amongst the subscribers are Lord Panmure, Sir J. D. Harding (the Queen's Advocate), the Bishop of St. David's, Sir E. A. H. Lechmere, Bart., Archdeacon Hale, Mr. T. Collins, M.P., Mr. DuCane, M.P., Archdeacon Clerke, the Hon. W. Byron, and Admiral O'Brien.

PUBLIC DRINKING-FOUNTAINS.—The first two public drinking-fountains were opened, on Tuesday, on the incline or approach to the South-Eastern Railway Company's terminus at London-bridge. These fountains are simple in their construction, but will afford great accommodation and convenience to the passengers thronging the London-bridge railway terminus during the summer months. From the evidence given before a Committee of the House of Commons now sitting, it appears that nearly fourteen millions of railway passengers pass through the station annually. We commend to other railway companies, and public bodies generally, this good example of the South-Eastern directors.

"A ROLLING STONE GATHERS NO MOSS."—At the Insolvent Debtors' Court, on Tuesday, a case was heard which serves to show that, however inimical a frequent change of residence may be to the acquisition of property, it is no bar to the incurring of debts. One Thomas Lloyd, the hero of the piece, had lived in *sixty-two residences*, and had incurred numerous debts, amounting in the aggregate to nearly £20,000. The Commissioner gave a judgment of three calendar months from the vesting order of the 22nd of January, which would make the insolvent's term of imprisonment altogether twelve months, he having been already eleven months in prison.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 961 boys and 981 girls, in all 1942 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-58 the average number was 1653.—The deaths registered in London, which were 1175 in the previous week, declined to 1141 in the week that ended last Saturday. In the ten years 1849-58 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1234; but, as those now returned occurred in a population which has increased, they can only be compared with the average raised in proportion to that increase—namely, with 1357, so that the number of deaths last week was 216 below the estimated average. Scarlatina and diphtheria appear to be slowly decreasing. Diseases of the respiratory organs, owing to the mildness of the weather, are much below their average fatality. The oldest persons who died in the week are two widows aged 91 and 93, two men each 95, and a man 93 years.

ROYAL THAMES NATIONAL REGATTA.—A public dinner of the friends and supporters of this great aquatic festival took place on Tuesday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern, and was attended by the leading rowing-men both of the past and present day. Mr. C. Selwyn, Q.C., one of the best oarsmen of his time and a staunch patron of river sports, presided. After the removal of the cloth and disposal of the ordinary loyal and patriotic toasts, the Chairman, Mr. F. Playford, Messrs. Powys, of the Oxford University, and Professor Selwyn, of the Cambridge, Mr. Locke, M.P., the Honourable George Denman, Mr. Josias Nottidge, and several other gentlemen addressed the meeting, in proposing toasts of a suitable character. It transpired, in the course of the evening, that the regatta committee, in order to maintain it, had made large pecuniary sacrifices. They were, however, met with the fullest assurances of support from those present, and the list of subscriptions received proved most unmistakably the advance of the regatta in popular estimation.

EMPLOYERS' TREAT.—The firm of Devas, Minchener, and Routledge, warehousemen, Cannon-street West, organised, two months since, a course of six entertainments for the instruction and amusement of their establishment. The large dining-hall was converted into a lecture-hall, and tastefully fitted up. The four first entertainments were lectures, given by Professors, upon the following subjects: Chemistry, Microscopic Inhabitants of Fresh Water, Chemistry (second course), and the Curiosities of Natural History. The next entertainment was a concert, in which some celebrated artists were engaged. The sixth was a musical entertainment, last week, by Mr. George Buckland; after which it was carried by acclamation "That a most cordial vote of thanks, expressive of the gratitude of those present, for their great kindness and liberality, be given to the firm of Messrs. Devas, Minchener, and Routledge." Responses having been made on the part of the firm, the National Anthem was sung, and the assembly, consisting of about 250 persons, broke up highly gratified.

MUSEUM OF ART, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Among other additions to this collection there have been lately acquired several interesting specimens from the Museum of the Collegio Romano. Among these are three curiously-engraved bamboo canes, noticed in "Murray's Roman Handbook," the elaborate ornament on one of which dates from the end of the fifteenth century. The subjects on all have reference to Scripture history. There is also a mosaic of a colossal head of St. Peter, an interesting illustration of an art little known in this country. Some small Florentine bronzes of good workmanship, and some carved ivories, are included among the number of specimens. These acquisitions for the museum were made by Mr. Cole during a recent visit to Italy, and he also obtained from another collection at Rome a very fine signed example of the majolica of Forli.—Last week the visitors to the museum were as follows:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free days, 4256; on Monday and Tuesday, free evenings, 3764; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 793; one students' evening, Wednesday, 130: total, 8943. From the opening of the museum there have been 33,171 visitors.

LONDON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—A meeting was held on Monday afternoon, at Willis's Rooms, in aid of the funds for the purchase of the premises occupied by this institution and the release of the trustees of their liabilities. The chair was taken by the Earl of Carlisle, and among those present were Earl Granville, the Bishop of St. David's, Lord Feversham, Sir John Johnstone, M.P., Mr. R. A. Slaney, M.P., Mr. Offley Martin, and Mr. Frank Crossley, M.P. Letters of apology for their absence were read from the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Dundonald, Lord James Stuart, and Mr. E. Marjoribanks, inclosing handsome donations towards the object of the meeting. The secretary read a communication from Lord Brougham stating that the greatest misapprehension had prevailed respecting the history of the institution and its inestimable services to the improvement of the working classes. He regretted that his limited means prevented his giving more than his best wishes to the good work. His Lordship concluded by saying that Dr. Birkbeck was the undoubted founder of the society by the steps which he took in the beginning of the present century, as well as in 1823, when he actually founded and endowed the institution. Lord Carlisle briefly but eloquently addressed the meeting. His Lordship adverted to the value of mechanics' institutions, and contended that they should not necessarily be entirely self-supporting, but that the wealthy classes were bound to assist them with purse and patronage. The London Mechanics' Institute was the parent of many similar ones throughout the country, and while the progeny was flourishing the parent stock had become impoverished. He appealed earnestly to the public to contribute the necessary funds. He trusted that while the rich gave their pounds, the members of mechanics' institutes throughout the country would give their pence. The Bishop of St. David's, at some length, moved the first resolution, to the effect that the institute—having been the first of the kind established in England, having called many others into existence, and having afforded instruction in science and the arts to more than 25,000 individuals—possesses a strong claim upon public support and sympathy. The motion was seconded by Sir J. Johnstone, M.P., and carried unanimously. Earl Granville moved the second resolution, "That a fund should be at once instituted by public subscription to purchase the premises in Southampton-buildings, and to endow the society with them." The third resolution expressed the feeling of the meeting "That the purchase of these buildings is the more desirable because the surviving trustees, Lord Brougham and Mr. Joshua Walker, would thereby be released from the heavy liabilities which they incurred at the foundation of the institution. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort and other munificent donors to the fund were cordially thanked for their assistance, and, after the usual complimentary vote to the noble chairman, the meeting broke up. A considerable sum was subscribed in the room.

At the third conversazione of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, to be held at the French Gallery on Wednesday next, M. Silvestre will read a paper on the Modern French School of Painting—an appropriate companion to that on the English School read some months ago before the Society of Arts in the Adelphi.

The remains of the celebrated John Hunter were reinterred in Westminster Abbey on Monday afternoon. The coffin had been deposited in the Abbey on the previous Saturday evening, and was recommitment to the ground on the north side of the nave. [At page 332 we give a portrait of John Hunter, with some particulars of his life. Our next week's Number will contain an illustration of the funeral rites in the Abbey, and an Engraving of the coffin containing Hunter's remains.]

WEALTH OF TOLL FARMERS.—The great farmer or contractor for the tolls was Mr. Levy, and he is reported to have died worth nearly a million of money. In the year following the Great Exhibition solargos were the profits that another fortunate farmer built, it is said, a row of houses near Kensington out of the toll profits; and about the same time another built a street or place at Notting-hill, which was christened after one of the Peers on the Commission. Within the last few years an extensive park and estate have been purchased by one of the late Mr. Levy's partners, north of Kilburn-gate. Such is the result of the toll-farming system; and it must be stated that as no account has ever yet been daylight of the sums received by these farmers of tolls, and we are left to imagination as to their profits by their wealth and acquisition, so likewise are we in ignorance of the details of the expenditure of the Commissioners.

NEW CHURCHES.—The works for the erection of the new church in Baldwin's-gardens, Gray's-inn-lane, have just been commenced. The whole cost of the site, building, and endowment fund will be defrayed by the munificence of Mr. Hubbard, of Birchinn lane, one of the Governors of the Bank of England; and it will be a free church, without pew-rents, for the use of the inhabitants of this poverty-stricken locality.—The Bishop of London laid, on Wednesday last, the foundation-stone of a new church, dedicated to St. John, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington Butts. The district assigned to the new church contains a population of 10,000, the largest portion of which consists of keepers of small grocery and coal shops, artisans, day and job labourers, costermongers, rag and bone pickers, and birdfanciers. The new church will contain 1000 sittings, all of which will be free; and the cost will be £5000. Of this £3700 have been collected, leaving £1300 to be raised. The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, who are the owners of property in the neighbourhood, have given a site and an endowment of £150 for the Incumbent.

"HOUSEHOLD WORDS."—The disagreement between Mr. Charles Dickens and Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, his late publishers, came before the Master of the Rolls on Saturday last, in connection with an application by the publishers for an injunction to restrain Mr. Dickens from announcing in his advertisements of the forthcoming serial, *All the Year Round*, that *Household Words* would be discontinued. It was agreed that Mr. Dickens should, in future advertisements, state that *Household Words* would be "discontinued by him;" and it is understood Messrs. Bradbury and Evans intend to carry it on. It was originally established as the property of Bradbury and Evans, who were to have one-fourth of the profits; Mr. Dickens, who was to have half the profits and £500 a year as editor; Mr. J. Forster, who was to contribute and have one-fourth of the profits; and Mr. Wills, who was to be sub-editor at £3 a week, and have the other fourth of the profits. Mr. J. Forster some time since resigned his share to Mr. Dickens, who, it was stated, had now offered Bradbury and Evans £1000 for the surrender of their share, but without success.

STEALING RINGS FROM A LADY'S FINGER.—A recent number of the *Cincinnati Gazette* reports, as "the boldest theft which has been committed of late," the case of a lady in that town having a ring stolen from one of her fingers while she slept. A charge heard at the Worship-street Police Court on Tuesday exhibits an instance of much greater audacity—that of stealing rings from the finger of a lady who was wide awake. The facts of the case are briefly these:—Mrs. Perkins, on the previous evening, was passing, with her servant and a baby in arms, through a street near Hackney-road, when the prisoner suddenly confronted her, seized one of her hands, and drew from a finger two gold rings; but, falling in an attempt to get a third, ran away. The mistress and servant followed in pursuit with cries of "Murder!" and "Police!" A passer-by seized the prisoner, and kept a secure hold of him until a constable came up. The prisoner, who declared he was innocent of the robbery, although one of the rings was found upon him, stands remanded.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—As a man, named Charles West, was carrying a box on his head out of a house in Barnfield-place, Plumstead-common, he struck the box against the top of the doorway, fell, and "broke his neck." On Wednesday there were four fatal accidents. The first was that of Mrs. Nettleton, who resided in Stonecutter-street, Shoe-lane. The unfortunate woman was crossing Holborn-hill when she was knocked down by a gentleman's carriage, the wheels of which passed over her body, crushing her in a frightful manner. The second case was that of John Jennings, residing in James-street, Oxford-street. The deceased was cleaning a horse, when the animal struck out his hind leg, and kicked the deceased in the pit of the stomach. He was removed to St. George's Hospital, where he died. The third accident happened to W. Bennett, who resided near Cannon-street. The deceased slipped off the steps of Southwark-bridge into the river, and, being hurried away by the current, was drowned. Rebecca Monson, who resided in Long-lane, Bermondsey, was scalded to death by the upsetting of a saucepan of boiling water.—On Wednesday morning considerable sensation was created at the Bank of England in consequence of the suicide of John Bancroft, aged fifty-nine years. The deceased, who was one of the confidential porters, and had been twenty-three years at the Bank of England, had lately been in a very low and desponding state of mind.

THE MILITARY FORCES IN INDIA.—A return has been issued of the actual strength of the forces under our command in the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras, and also in the Punjab. In Bengal 46,388 British troops, 5644 native artillery, and 52,692 native cavalry and infantry; total in Bengal, 104,724. In the Punjab we have 27,711 native and English troops under the Chief Commissioner. In Madras, the Queen's army force amounts to 11,726, and her Indian force to 72,964: total, 84,690. Altogether we have thus a force of 217,125, and those in the Bombay Presidency are not included.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—The Rev. G. F. Goddard, M.A., Rector of Southfleet, to be Archdeacon of Rochester and Canon of the Cathedral; Rev. R. Nisbett to be Rector and Vicar of Kiln-solagh, Killalee. *Rectories*: Rev. F. Bagot to Harpsden, Oxfordshire; Rev. E. H. Goldsmith to Duntbourne House, Gloucestershire; Rev. R. B. Scholefield to West Newton, Norfolk; Rev. H. Wakeham to Monsea, Killalee; Rev. W. Wetherell to Heyford Warren, Oxfordshire. *Vicarages*: Rev. M. Cooper to All Saints', Northampton; Rev. G. E. Symonds to Thaxted, Essex. *Incumbencies*: Rev. A. Bolland to St. Thomas's, Leeds; Rev. D. Craven to Chantry, Somerset; Rev. J. M. H. Whish to Blackford, near Wells. *Chaplaincies*: Rev. H. Crofton to Rangoon, diocese of Calcutta; Rev. A. V. Hadley in India; Rev. W. F. Hobson at Horfield Barracks; Rev. J. K. Kennings to St. Pancras Workhouse; Rev. A. P. Lovelock to her Majesty's Forces at Ceylon; Rev. R. Posnett, Rector of Kilmore, to Viscount Dungannon. *Perpetual Curacies*: Rev. R. L. French to Flockton Wakefield; Rev. J. Turner to Warmley, near Bristol. *Curacies*: Rev. W. Brown to Coggeshall, Essex; Rev. A. Isaac to Milltown, Armagh; Rev. A. P. Luscombe to Haberton; Rev. J. Midgley to St. James's, Bradford; Rev. H. Mitchell to Abbotskerswell, Devon; Rev. C. Ross to Glastonbury, Somerset; Rev. J. S. Vaughan to Street, in Blackawton; Rev. E. J. Wright to Walcot, Bath. *Assistant Curacies*: Rev. F. Bellamy to St. Paul, Devonport; Rev. J. Cole to West Alvington, Devon; Rev. J. C. Harkness to St. Paul's, Worcester; Rev. R. Le Marchant to Dawlish; Rev. A. A. Phillips to Sedgfield, Durham; Rev. J. R. Watson to be Preacher at the Foundling Hospital, London.

ST. SIMON'S CHURCH, UPPER CHELSEA.

THIS church, situated in Milner-street, Cadogan-terrace, Chelsea was consecrated on Monday, the 21st ult.—the Bishop of Carlisle officiating. A beautiful tablet in the interior informs us that the church was erected by Messrs. H. V. Tebbs and John Martin, from part of a munificent legacy bequeathed to them by Mr. William Coles, a much-respected inhabitant of Chelsea. The site was purchased by some of the parishioners of Upper Chelsea and others, the money being raised by the exertions of the Rev. R. Burgess, Rector of Upper Chelsea. The Rev. W. Scott Moncrieff, M.A., is the first Incumbent. This edifice is one of the most original and beautiful of the many churches which have been built of late years in the metropolis.

The church is built of Kentish ragstone, with Bath stone dressings. It consists of nave, aisles, and transepts, with chancel. The west front has a lofty bell gable of masonry, supported on a boldly-moulded arch, embracing the west windows, which are divided by a central buttress, terminating in a canopied niche, the groundwork of the arch round the window being filled with diaper. All the staircases to the galleries are of stone, and are approached from the outside.

The interior of the church is of white Suffolk brick; the arches being relieved with red and black brick; and stringcourses of red brick are carried round the walls. The clerestory windows are close, and are glazed with clear glass, with circles of red and blue, which harmonise with the walls. The transepts are spanned by two arches, supported on marble columns, with carved capitals, the central spandril of which is pierced, giving a light and open effect in the widest portion of the church.

The pulpit is of stone, richly carved, and is supported at



ST. SIMON'S CHURCH, MILNER-STREET, CADOGAN-TERRACE, UPPER CHELSEA.

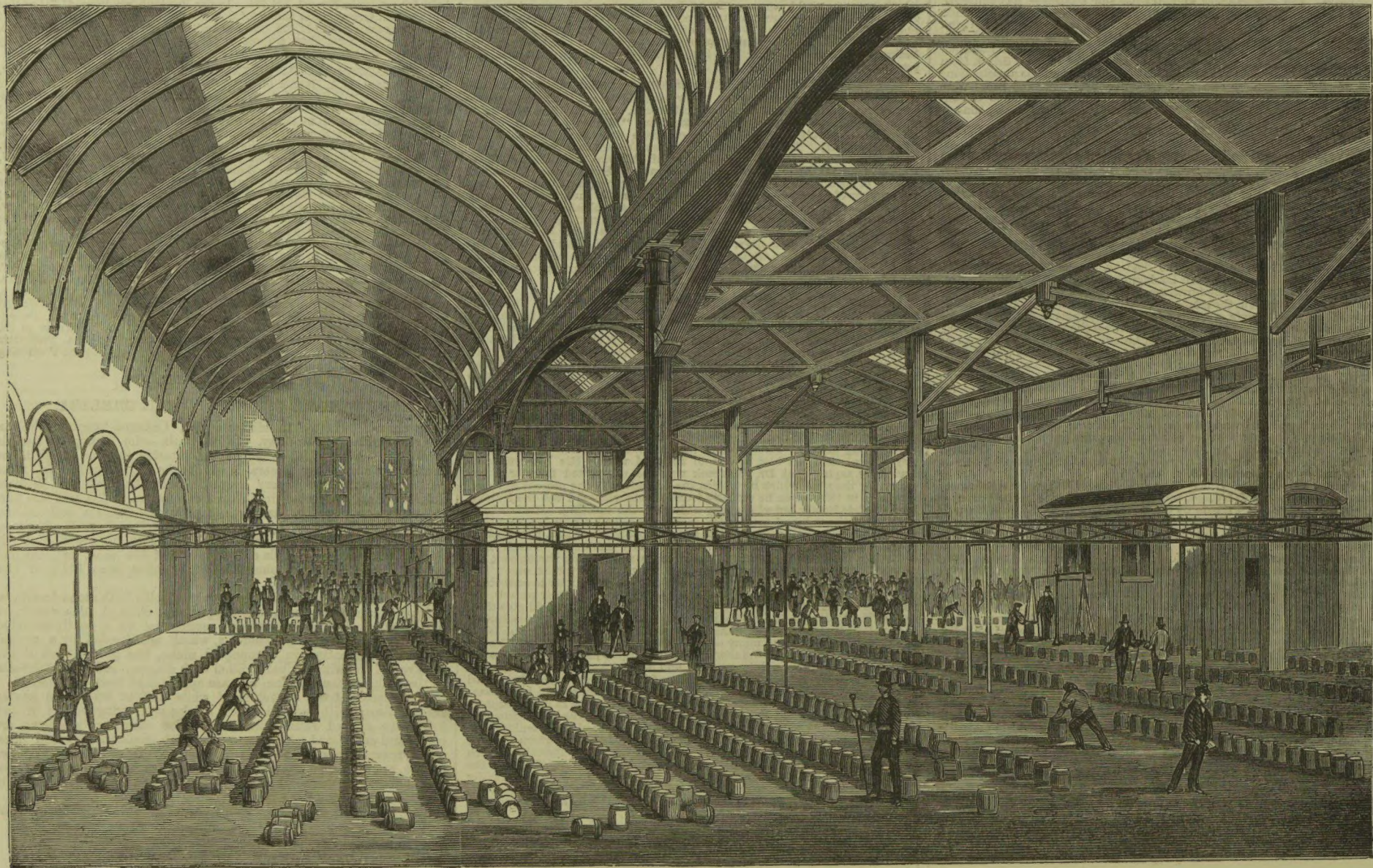
the base with serpentine marble shafts. It has five panels, carved with the sacred monogram and the emblems of the four Evangelists. The font stands near the north door, and is of stone, with marble shafts. The organ is over the vestry by the south gallery, the front projecting into the chancel, and is supported on stone corbels. All the windows of the chancel

are of stained glass, the east window representing the life of Christ. The reredos is of stone, with Sienna marble shafts; and the shafts of the east window over these are of red serpentine marble. The whole appointments of the church are effective. The architect was Mr. Joseph Peacock; the builder, Mr. White.

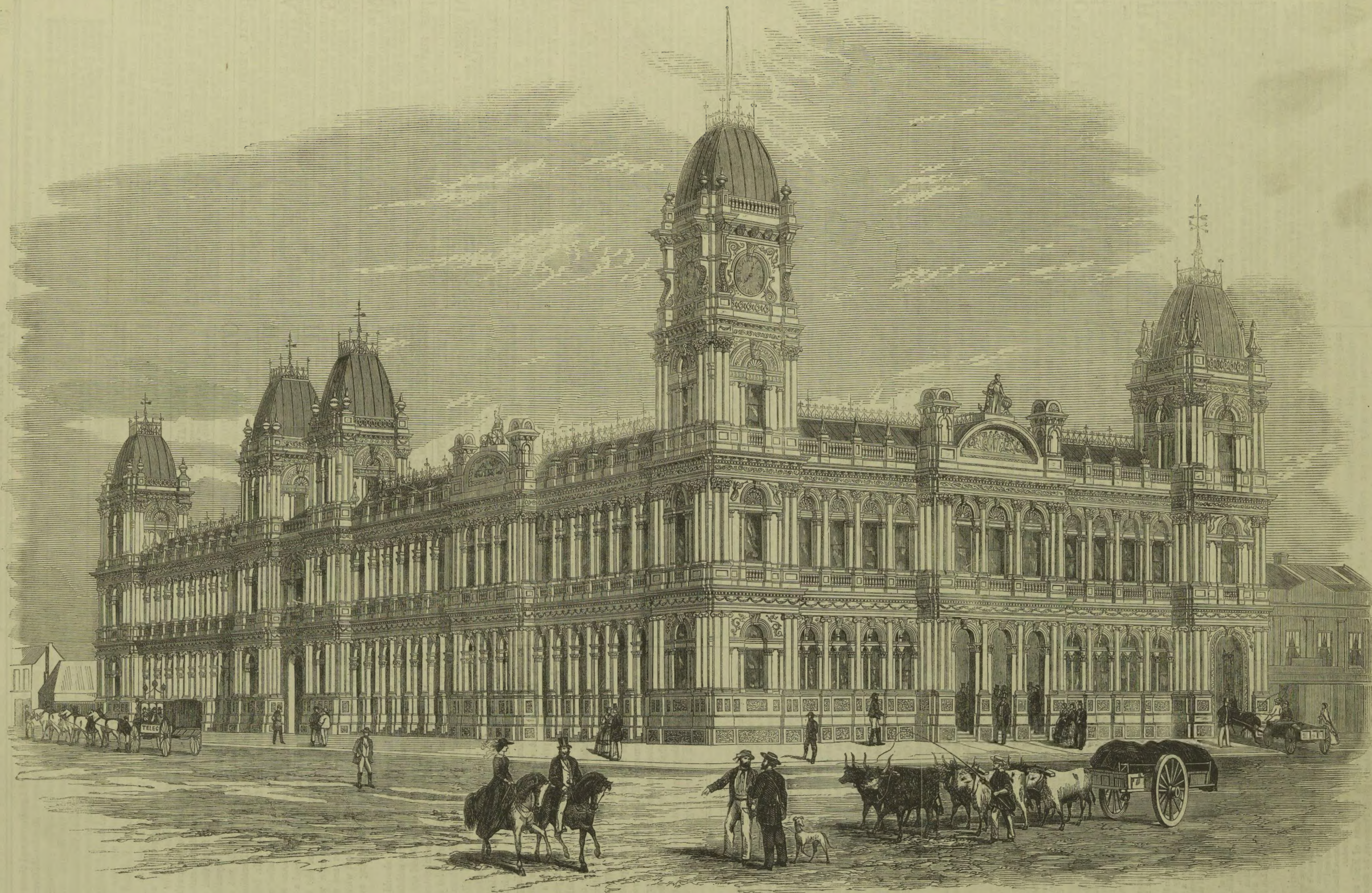
The cost of the church and the adjoining parsonage, including the

site, was under £7000. There are 800 sittings, of which nearly half are free.

This is the third church which has been erected in Upper Chelsea during the incumbency of the present Rector, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that now there is church accommodation for the whole parish.



THE BUTTER MARKET AT CORK.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 338.



THE PRIZE DESIGN FOR A NEW POST OFFICE TO BE ERECTED IN MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 338.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 3.—4th Sunday in Lent.
MONDAY, 4.—St. Ambrose.
TUESDAY, 5.—Hostilities against Persia ceased, 1857.
WEDNESDAY, 6.—Storming of Badajoz, 1812.
THURSDAY, 7.—Don Pedro abdicated, 1831.
FRIDAY, 8.—Earl of Chatham died, 1778.
SATURDAY, 9.—Sun rises, 5h. 21m.; sets, 6h. 44m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 9, 1859

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 8	2 23	2 39	2 55	3 11	3 27	3 43
4 0	4 17	4 34	4 50	5 7	5 23	5 40
6 2	6 39	6 56	7 12	7 29	7 45	8 2

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Last Week but one of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews.—MONDAY, and during the week, the new and original Comedy entitled *EVERYBODY'S FRIEND*. Characters by Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Compton, Mr. Buckstone, Mrs. C. Mathews, Mrs. Wilkins, and Miss Reynolds. After which *THE CRITIC*. Puff and Sir Fretful Plagiary, Mr. C. Mathews; Tibbubina, Mrs. C. Mathews. Concluding Every Evening with a Ballet.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Farewell Season of Mr. Charles Kean as Manager.—On MONDAY, and during the week, will be presented Shakespeare's Historical Play of *KING HENRY THE FIFTH*. The Play will be repeated Every Evening until the 16th of April.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, *DICK TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK*. Tuesday and Thursday, *KING RICHARD THE THIRD*. On Saturday, first time, *THE MUSKETEERS*. With Scenes in the Circle, and WHERE SHALL I DINE? Stage Manager, Mr. B. Phillips.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS every Evening in Three Pieces.—On Monday, and during the week, to commence with *IRELAND AS IT WAS*.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, with *OUT OF PLACE*.—Mrs. Williams in Six Characters; followed by *BARNEY THE BARON*. To conclude with a Drama.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S CHINA, EVERY NIGHT at Eight; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Stalls can be taken from the plan at the new Chinese Box-office daily from eleven to five, 3s.; Area, 3s.; Gallery 1s. Just published, price 6d., *TO CHINA AND BACK*. By ALBERT SMITH. Forwarded from the Egyptian Hall for seven stamps.

SIXTH YEAR OF THE PRESENT ENTERTAINMENT.
THE SISTERS SOPHIA AND ANNIE in their Original Entertainment, entitled *SKETCHES FROM NATURE*, will appear at PORTSMOUTH, April 4, 5, 6; FAREHAM, 7; ANDOVER, 8.

MUSICAL UNION.—THIRD and LAST SOIREE.
TUESDAY, April 5, Half-past Eight, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Quartet. Haydn; Duet, in F. Piano and Violoncello, Beethoven; Quintet, Clarinet, &c., Mozart; Solos on the Violoncello and Piano; Vocal Music sung by Miss Jenny Meyer (Désobinée, from Bellini). Executants: Benney, Goffré, Doyle, Papé, and Platt. Pianist, Androell. Tickets for Area, 7s.; and Balcony, 5s. To be had of Cramer and Co., Chappell and Co., and Oliver. J. ELIA, Director.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—On WEDNESDAY, April 13, will be performed Handel's *MESSIAH*, being the Centenary of the death of the Composer, and the 17th anniversary of the production of the Oration. Principal Vocalists:—Madame Catherine Hayes, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Belletti.—Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. each, at the Society's Office, 6, in Exeter Hall.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—HANDEL and BACH on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, APRIL 4, at ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Miss Arabella Goddard, Miss Dolby, Signor Platt, Mr. W. T. Best, Miss Mahlah Homer, Miss Marian Moss, Mr. Wilby Cooper, and Mr. Santley. Stalls, 5s.; Reserved Seats (Balcony), 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s.; at the Hall, 2s. Piccadilly; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s; Cramer and Co.'s; Hammond's; and Chappell and Co.'s, 59, New Bond-street.

THE ENGLISH GLEE and MADRIGAL UNION.—Miss Banks, Mrs. Lockey, Mr. Foster, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Winn, and Mr. Thomas, beg to announce a Series of FOUR MORNING CONCERTS, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on MONDAY, May 2, 16, 30, and JUNE 13. Numbered Stalls (transferable) for the Series, One Guinea. To be had of Chappell and Co., 59, New Bond-street, where a plan of the rooms may be seen. All communications relative to engagements for town or country to be addressed to George Leslie, Secretary, care of Chappell and Co., 59, New Bond-street.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—THE VOCAL ASSOCIATION.—Conductor, M. BENEDICT.—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, at Eight, Mendelssohn's *LORELEY*, including the *AVE MARIA* (which will be repeated by general desire); and for the first time in public, *TWO MARCHES*, composed by Mendelssohn for a Military Band at Düsseldorf; also, Mr. Lindsay Sloper's new Cantata, *THE BIRTHDAY* (first time of performance). Principal Vocalists: Madame Catherine Hayes, Madame Anna Bishop, Miss Kelly, and Mr. Tennant. Band and Choir of 400 Performers. Tickets, 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d.; Sofa Stalls, 10s. 6d. each; at all the principal Musicians' and St. James's Hall Ticket Office, 28, Piccadilly, W.

MR. W. H. HOLMES'S PIANOFORTE CONCERTS.—Full Orchestra.—Solo, trumpet, Mr. T. Harper; clarinet, flute, and cello, Messrs. Richardson and Lazarus; and songs by Miss Dolby.—WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 13, at Two o'clock, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS. Also, Romance, Georgina Holmes; Overture, Caprice, Lady Cotton Sheppard; Concertos, Mozart and Mendelssohn, Mr. W. H. Holmes's pupils, Mr. Hammond, and Master Allison. Leader, Mr. H. G. Blagrove. Conductor, Mr. Lucas.—Tickets (series Wednesday mornings, April 13, June 8, and July 13), 4s. 1s.; single, 10s. 6d.; to be had only of Mr. W. H. Holmes, 36, Beaumont-street, Marylebone. All places reserved.

THE LONDON GLEE and MADRIGAL UNION beg to announce the first of a series of FIVE AFTERNOON VOCAL CONCERTS at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY, next, April 4. Commence at Three o'clock. Principal vocalists, Miss Wells, Miss Spiller, Miss Eyles; Messrs. T. Young, Baxter, H. Barnby, W. H. Cummings, Howie, A. Thomas, and Wallworth; assisted by a Select Choir. Conductor, Mr. Land to whom communication relative to engagements, &c., should be addressed, 4, Cambridge-place, Regent's park. Mr. Thomas Oliphant (hon. secretary to the Madrigal Society) has kindly consented to intersperse the performances with notices, remarks, and annotations. Small Tickets for the Series (transferable). One Guinea; with particulars, at Mr. Mitchell's, Royal Library, Old Bond-street; and Messrs. Leader, 63, New Bond-street.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS WILL READ AT ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—Long-acre, on WEDNESDAY in Passion Week, April 20, 1859, the CHRISTMAS CAROL, and the TRIAL from *PICKWICK*. On THURSDAY, next, MONDAY, the POOR TRAVELLER. BOOTS AT THE HOLLY-TREE INN, and MRS. GAMP. On FRIDAY, next, TUESDAY, the POOR TRAVELLER, MRS. GAMP, and the TRIAL from *PICKWICK*. The Doors will be opened for each Reading at Seven. The Reading will commence at Eight. Places for each Reading:—Stalls (numbered and reserved), 4s.; Centre Area and Balconies, 2s.; Back Stalls, 1s. Tickets to be had at Messrs. Chapman and Hall's, Publishers, 193, Piccadilly; and at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre.

THE ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANN'S SOCIETY.—The Rev. J. M. BELLEW, S.C.L., will give A READING from the WORKS of OLIVER GOLDSMITH, with incidents in his life, at ST. MARTIN'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 13. The Rev. J. M. Bellew has undertaken to procure the admission, by purchase, into the St. Ann's Society of an Orphan whose father was unsuccessful in business, and died in January last, leaving a widow and ten children totally unprovided for. The profits will be devoted to this purpose. Prices of admission: Stalls, 4s.; Centre Area and Balconies, 2s.; Back Stalls, 1s. To be had at Mitchell's Royal Library, Old Bond-street; St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre; Mr. Seale's Library, Circus-road, St. John's Wood; and at Mrs. Ackerman's, 6, Blenheim-terrace, where Plans of the Stalls may be seen.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for Week ending Saturday, April 9.—Monday, open at Nine. Tuesday to Friday, open at Ten. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Saturday, open at Ten. Vocal and Instrumental Concert at 2.30. Admission, Half-a-crown; Children, One Shilling. Illustrated Lectures, Orchestral Band, and Great Organ daily. Collection of Autograph Letters of Englishmen in the Centre Transept. Sunday, open at 1.30 to Shareholders, gratuitously, by tickets.

HANDEL COMMEMORATION FESTIVAL, 1859.—CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Directors have the pleasure to announce that this great Centenary Musical Festival, the preparations for which have occupied the closest consideration for nearly three years, will take place as follows:—*MESSIAH*, Monday, June 20; *DETINGEN TE DEUM*, with selections from Belshazzar, Saul, Samson, Judas Maccabeus, &c., Wednesday, June 22; *ISRAEL IN EGYPT*, Friday, June 24. Commencing each day at One o'clock. The Orchestra in the Great Transept, now being extended to the clear width of 218 feet (or double the diameter of the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral), will be rendered capable of accommodating nearly Four Thousand Choral and Instrumental Performers, who will be selected with the greatest care from the various Metropolitan, Provincial, and Continental Orchestras, Cathedral Choirs, and Choral Associations—presenting a combination of musical executive talent far exceeding any previous undertaking. The orchestral arrangements for this unparalleled musical congress will be under the direction of the Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter Hall. Conductor, Mr. COSTA. Tickets will be issued according to priority of application at the following rates:—Central Numbered Stalls, in lettered blocks, Two Guineas and Half the set for the three days; or, if for one or two days' performance only, One Guinea each. Seats not numbered, but reserved in side blocks, Twenty-five Shillings the set, or Half-a-Guinea each for one or two days' Performances. Preference will be given to applications for sets of Tickets. The Ticket Offices at the Crystal Palace, and at No. 2, Exeter Hall, are now open for the sale of Vouchers, where the plans of seats may be inspected, and the full programme of arrangements, with block plans, may be had on either written or personal application. No application can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance of the amount; and all cheques or post-office orders sent to either office are to be made payable to the order of George Grove, Esq., Secretary of the Crystal Palace Company. March 16, 1859. By order, GEORGE GROVE, Secretary.

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THE VICTORIA CROSS.—Early in April the First Series of HISTORICAL PICTURES illustrative of this distinguished Order will be on EXHIBITION at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.

FRENCH EXHIBITION, 120, Pall-mall.—The SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES the contributions of the French and Flemish School WILL OPEN to the Public on MONDAY, April 4. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. each. From Nine till dusk.

INSTITUTION OF FINE ARTS, PORTLAND GALLERY.—216, Regent-street (opposite the Polytechnic).—The TWELFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the WORKS of LIVING PAINTERS is NOW OPEN Daily, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d. Bell Smith, Secretary.

EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS OF DAVID COX, comprising Paintings, Water-Colour Drawings, Sketches, &c. Open Daily, from Ten till Five, at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d. By order of the Committee.

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- Texas; her Resources and her Public Men. By J. de Cordova. Trübner and Co.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1859.

BOTH Houses of Parliament—though the attention of the Commons has been all but monopolised by the Reform Debates—have had discussions upon the subject of Trial by Jury. There was, however, no concert between Lord Campbell, who introduced the matter to the House of Lords, and Mr. Dunlop, who on Wednesday induced the House of Commons to agree to the second reading of his bill to alter the jury system now existing in Scotland.

The two questions may be well considered together, for the light which they accidentally throw upon each other. The House of Lords, by a majority of 23 to 7, refused its assent to Lord Campbell's bill, which was only meant to apply to civil cases, on the ground taken by Lords Lyndhurst, Chelmsford, and Wensleydale, that, without unanimity in juries, trial by jury would be all but worthless; that unanimity in the recording of a verdict had been sanctioned for a period of five hundred years; that it worked well; was dearly prized by Englishmen; and, above all, that it rendered substantial justice, which no other system, and especially that proposed by Lord Campbell, could do. Lord Campbell, Lord Cranworth, Lord Kingsdown, and Earl Granville, on the other hand, contended that antiquity did not sanction error; and that, although the system might have been in existence five hundred years, it did not by any means work well; that unanimity was a mere sham, and not a reality; that minorities of jurymen in doubtful and difficult cases were coerced by the operation of cold, hunger, and darkness, to render verdicts against the evidence and against their consciences; that real unanimity was impossible of attainment; that the Judges themselves, in cases of appeal, decided by a majority; that the Lords and Commons voted by majority; and that the whole system of our politics was founded upon the principle that the majority should decide. The opponents of the bill would by no means admit this reasoning to be conclusive. They maintained that unanimity, at any and all cost, was the very life and soul of the institution of Trial by Jury, and the very best safeguard of the rights of the subject in all cases, civil or criminal. A kind of admission was grudgingly made that the treatment of juries was somewhat barbarous and unworthy of our civilisation, and that it might perhaps be safe, after twelve unfortunates had been shut up for six hours to consider their verdict, without reaching the unanimity held to be so absolutely necessary both for law and justice, to allow them needful refreshment, and equally needful light and fire. But even this concession came to nothing, and Lord Campbell's bill was lost.

In the House of Commons the subject was differently treated;

and all the arguments of Lord Lyndhurst and those who supported him in opposition to any change in the time-hallowed institution, "five hundred years old," were somewhat summarily disposed of. In Scotland, as perhaps some of the English members of the Legislature were told for the first time, the unanimity of juries is not insisted upon. They decide, and always have been allowed to decide, by a majority. The life and soul of justice in England, according to Lord Lyndhurst, were not the life and soul of justice in Scotland; and yet in Scotland justice was done, and the rights of the subject were as jealously and vigilantly watched, and as efficiently secured, as in England. Time, that has sanctified one principle to the south of the Tweed, has sanctified a different one to the north of that river, and Scotch Judges, Scotch juries, and Scotch suitors, look on the matter from a point of view different from that taken by such great English Judges and lawyers as Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Wensleydale. In Scotland, if the juries be not unanimous; the verdict of nine out of twelve, after a deliberation of six hours, is held to be sufficient; and the object of Mr. Dunlop's bill was simply to allow such verdicts to be good after a jury had deliberated three hours. The lawyers in the House of Commons did not oppose the proposition, and the bill was read a second time.

What do these contradictory decisions of the two Houses of Parliament prove? Nothing, except that men who have made up their minds on any particular subject are sometimes very difficult to move; and that there is no subject whatever in law, or politics, or even in morals, on which something may not be said on both sides.

For our parts, had we the power, we should, in justice to English jurymen, and as a kind of grim satisfaction to them, amid all the sufferings they have endured and are yet to endure, while doing their ill-paid duty in the administration of justice, be very glad if we could take all the Lords who voted either for or against Lord Campbell's motion, and shut them up in the dark and the cold, without food or drink, until they pronounced unanimously a "yes," or a "no" to the proposition that was submitted to them. We do not suppose, considering the feeling that exists upon the subject, and the undesirableness of disturbing the institution to which Englishmen cling so fondly, that even that amount of duress would make their Lordships except the main principle of Lord Campbell's bill—the vote by majority, as in Scotland. But it might perhaps have the effect of moving the compassion of their Lordships so far as to induce them to relax the ancient stringency of the law, and allow needful refreshment to a jury while struggling for the unanimity which is held to be so sacred. We have long since abolished the torture of prisoners. Is it not quite time to abolish the torture of jurymen? If their Lordships would but try the effect upon themselves, we are confident, if ever they again debated the subject, that, if they maintained, as before, the necessity of unanimity, they would not maintain the necessity of cold and hunger as agents in producing it.

THE REVENUE.

In the account for the quarter the Customs show a small increase of £25,000, arising from tea, tobacco, &c. The Excise shows a decrease of over £60,000, caused by the falling off in the consumption of spirits. Stamps and Taxes show a trifling increase. The Income-tax shows a decrease of nearly one million; this naturally arises from a decrease in the rate of duty. The Post Office shows an increase of £125,000. In Crown Lands the variations are trifling.

In the account for the year the Customs show an increase of nearly a million; the increase arises chiefly upon sugar, tobacco, corn, and other articles. The increase in the Excise is over £70,000, which falls considerably short of the additional revenue expected upon the equalisation of the duties on Irish spirits. Stamps show a progressive increase, amounting in the year to nearly £600,000, arising from succession duty and the new duty on bankers' cheques. Taxes show a trifling increase of some £10,000. The only item of decrease is the Income-tax, which shows a falling off of nearly £5,000,000, naturally arising from the reduction of the rate of duty. The Post Office shows a net increase of £280,000; Crown Lands a trifling increase; Miscellaneous show an increase of over half a million, arising from casual causes.

The total decrease on the quarter is somewhat about £800,000, and upon the year of under two-and-a-half million, which, had it not been for the reduced Income-tax, would have been converted into an increase of that amount.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, the Princesses Alice, Helena, Louisa, and Beatrice, left Osborne at three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, attended by the Marchioness of Ely, the Hon. Mary Bulteel, Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, the Master of the Household, and Major Elphinstone, and, crossing in the *Fairy Royal* steam-yacht to Gosport, travelled by a special train on the South-Western Railway to the private station at Vauxhall. The Queen was escorted by a party of light dragoons to Buckingham Palace, where her Majesty arrived at a quarter before seven o'clock. The Queen and the Prince were received by the Marquis of Exeter, Earl Delawarr, the Duke of Beaufort, Viscount Newport, Viscount Strathallan, Major-General Berkeley Drummond, and Colonel Francis Seymour, C.B.

On Wednesday the Earl of Derby had an audience of the Queen at Buckingham Palace. In the evening her Majesty and the Prince Consort honoured the Princess's Theatre with their presence.

On Thursday the Judge Advocate-General had an audience of the Queen, at Buckingham Palace, and submitted to her Majesty the proceedings of some courts-martial. In the evening the Queen gave a dinner party. The guests included the Princess Alice, the Earl and Countess Delawarr, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Hon. Mrs. Biddulph, Colonel the Hon. Sir Charles and Lady Phipps, and Major Elphinstone.

Lady Macdonald has succeeded the Marchioness of Ely as the Lady in Waiting. The Hon. Caroline Cavendish and the Hon. Flora Macdonald have succeeded the Hon. Lucy Kerr and the Hon. Mary Bulteel as the Maids of Honour in Waiting. Viscount Strathallan and Major-General Berkeley Drummond have succeeded the Earl of Sheffield and Mr. R. Ormsby Gore as the Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge celebrated the anniversary of the Duke of Cambridge's birthday by a grand dinner on Saturday evening at her apartments in St. James's Palace. The guests included, in addition to the Duke and the Princess Mary, the Austrian Minister and the Countess d'Apponyi, the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, the Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Emma Stanley, Lord and Lady Rotheby, and Colonel the Hon. Cecil W. Forester.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Clarence House, St. James's, yesterday, from Frogmore, for the season.

His Excellency the Swedish and Norwegian Minister and the Countess Platen received a distinguished circle at dinner, on Monday evening, at their residence in Grosvenor-place.

The Earl of Minto is gradually improving in health after a very severe illness.

Viscount Palmerston had a Parliamentary dinner on Saturday evening at Cambridge House. Her Ladyship had a numerously-attended assembly on Wednesday last.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE COUNTESS OF HARROWBY.

THE RIGHT HON. FRANCES, COUNTESS OF HARROWBY, who died on the 29th ult., at the family mansion, 89, Grosvenor-square, after a painful illness of several weeks' duration, was the youngest daughter of John, first Marquis of Bute, and was his only daughter by his second wife, Frances, second daughter of Thomas Coutts, Esq., and sister of the distinguished and amiable Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, who died so deeply lamented in 1854. Her Ladyship was born on the 6th of June, 1801, and was married on the 16th of September, 1823, to the Right Hon. Dudley Ryder, present Earl of Harrowby, then Viscount Sandon, and has had issue three daughters, of whom the two younger died infants, and the eldest died unmarried, in 1857, and three sons, who survive her; the eldest of them is Dudley Francis Stuart Ryder, Viscount Sandon, M.P., born in 1831.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR HENRY SHIFFNER, BART.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR HENRY SHIFFNER, second Baronet, of Coombe, Sussex, who died on the 18th ult., at his seat, Coombe Place, near Lewes, was the eldest surviving son (his elder brother, Captain John Bridger Shiffner, was killed at the battle of Bayonne in 1814) of Sir George Shiffner, the first Baronet, by his wife, Mary, only daughter and heiress of Sir John Bridger, Knight, of Coln St. Aldwyns, Gloucestershire. He was born on the 4th of November, 1789, and succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, on the 3rd of February, 1842. He married, on the 9th of July, 1825, Emily, second daughter of the late Thomas Brooke, Esq., of Church Minshul, Cheshire, but had no issue. Sir Henry Shiffner was brought up in the Royal Navy, and served as Lieutenant of the *Queen Glendower* at the capture of the Island of Anholt, in 1809. He obtained the rank of Captain in 1819, and was made a Rear-Admiral in 1852, and Vice-Admiral in 1853. He is succeeded by his next brother, George, in holy orders, Canon Residentiary of Chichester, and Rector of Amport, Hants, now the Rev. Sir George Shiffner, the third Baronet, who was born in 1791, and who married, in 1817, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Croxton Johnson, of Wilmslow, Cheshire, and has had four sons and two daughters. His eldest son, the Rev. George Croxton Shiffner, is Rector of Hamsey, Sussex; and his second son, Captain John Shiffner, fell in the assault upon Sebastopol, the 18th of June, 1855. The other two sons, both officers in the Army, and the two daughters, Frances and Louisa, are living.

ARCHDEACON KING.

THE Venerable Walker King, M.A., Archdeacon of Rochester, and Rector of Stone, Kent, was son of the Right Rev. Walker King, D.D., Bishop of Rochester, by his marriage with Miss Sarah Dawson, of Long Whaddon, Leicestershire. Dr. King, Bishop of Rochester, who was born at Clitheroe in 1755, was a personage of much note in his time. He was private secretary to the Marquis of Rockingham when Premier, and he was the intimate friend of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke. He, in 1791, accompanied Richard Burke, Edmund's son, on a mission to the French Bourbons at Coblenz, and, when Richard Burke died, he published a beautifully-written notice of him. He also witnessed Edmund Burke's will, and was one of the editors of his correspondence. The Bishop, who was for many years deprived of sight, died on the 22nd of February, 1827. His son, the Archdeacon, the subject of this notice, married Miss Heberden, granddaughter of the famous Dr. Heberden, the friend of Burke and Johnson, and by that lady has had a family. Archdeacon King was made Rector of Stone, near Dartford, Kent, in 1823, and obtained the Archdeaconry of Rochester, and the Canonry connected with it, in 1827. He was a most amiable and excellent clergyman, and was endowed with high intellectual and social qualities. He was much and generally beloved. The venerable Archdeacon had suffered great domestic affliction from the loss of his son, who died on his way back from the Crimea, and also from the recent demise of his daughter. He himself died on the 13th ult., at Woodside, Stone, after a long and painful illness. The family of King, to which the Archdeacon belonged is one of very ancient and honourable standing. It springs from Sir Ralph King, who fought at Agincourt, and since that period to the present many of its members have been distinguished in the military service of their country; many also have been of note in the Church.

W. K. LOFTUS, ESQ., F.G.S.

THE lamented death of this gentleman occurred on his passage home from India, on board the *Tyburnia*, in the second week in November last, from an abscess on the liver. Mr. W. Kennet Loftus was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, and very early exhibited great proficiency as a geologist, which attracted the notice of Professor Sedgwick (who moved his election as a Fellow of the Geological Society), and of Sir Henry de la Beche, and which led to his appointment as geologist upon the Turco-Persian Frontier Commission, under the command of Major-General Sir W. Fenwick Williams of Kara, when that officer (then Col. Williams) was nominated on behalf of England to meet the several commissions appointed by the Sovereigns of Russia, Turkey, and Persia. Mr. Loftus remained for four years in Babylonia and on the frontier. The results of his researches were a considerable number of valuable geological specimens, and an elaborate and extensive report and map of the frontier from Mount Ararat to Mohamurah, and extending in width from the latter town to Isphahan, from Bagdad to Hamadan, from the Jebel Sinjar to the Lake of Urmiah, and including the whole of the extensive district round Lake Van. This report was communicated by the Earl of Clarendon to the Geological Society, and read to the meeting in June, 1854. It was ordered to be published in *extenso* amongst their Transactions. Various political reasons having detained the Commissioners on the banks of the Lower Tigris, Mr. Loftus availed himself of the opportunity to make antiquarian researches in a land almost untrodden by Europeans, and in which so vast an accumulation of historical lore was known to lie buried. Accordingly, during the Session of 1851, a sum of £500 was voted by Parliament; and with Lord Palmerston's consent, after consulting with Sir H. Rawlinson at Bagdad, Mr. Loftus proceeded 300 miles across the desert to Susa, and, with the diligence which characterised his every action, proceeded with his labours. Mr. Loftus records what he saw and did in his "Notes of a Journey from Bagdad to Bussorah." The success which attended Mr. Loftus's researches led to his being sent out in 1853 by the Assyrian Society to continue the investigations of the vast mounds which covered the buried cities in Assyria and Babylonia. The result of his labours form a valuable contribution to the British Museum. They are, as yet, but a partially deciphered history of the long-departed empires which once flourished in that now arid waste. The earthen coffins sent by him from Wurka—the ancient Erech—to the British Museum, are as uncommon as they are rare. They were engraved in the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* in the beginning of 1854, and subsequently a sketch was given of the ruins and of Mr. Loftus's discoveries there. On his return to England he published the fruits of his labours in a most interesting volume, entitled "Chaldea and Susiana," embellished with drawings made upon the spot, which must remain a standard work upon those countries. Mr. Loftus subsequently removed to the scene of Mr. Layard's labours at Nineveh. Here again his investigations were crowned with success. He dispatched fifty cases of sculpture there, including the celebrated inscription which records the campaign of Sennacherib against Hezekiah. These bas-reliefs are the latest and most elaborately executed works of the Assyrian Kings, and are now in the British Museum. Several of them, at the time of their arrival, were engraved in the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*. In 1855 Mr. Loftus returned once more to England, but his active mind eagerly seized the opportunity to visit India, and he received an appointment on the geological survey of that empire. He no sooner reached it than he proceeded up to the Santhal country; but his labours in the cause of science were interrupted by the breaking out of the mutiny, and he returned to Calcutta. His health had suffered from a *coup de soleil* which he received in the prosecution of his duties, and he was ordered to Rangoon in the hope of restoring it. This proved of no avail, and he, in November last, embarked for England; but before he had been a week at sea he succumbed to the effects produced by climate upon a constitution naturally strong and sound. Mr. Loftus was in his thirty-seventh year, and has left a widow and five young children.

MR. PRENDERGAST, Q.C.

MICHAEL PRENDERGAST, Esq., Q.C., Recorder of Norwich, and Judge of the City Sheriff's Court, whose death occurred recently, was a barrister of high standing and repute. He was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn on the 30th of November, 1820, and went the Norfolk Circuit, where he attained considerable credit and practice. He was particularly learned and able as a Crown lawyer, and was for many years a leading counsel at the Central Criminal Court. He succeeded, in 1848, Rush's victim, Mr. Isaac Jermy, in the Recordership of Norwich, and he was one of the counsel for the prosecution engaged at Rush's trial. He obtained a silk gown in 1850, and was, about two years ago, chosen by the Common Council to be Commissioner at the Old Bailey, and Judge of the Sheriffs' Court in London, out of seven or eight men of known talent who were candidates on the occasion. Mr. Prendergast published, in 1834, a practical essay on the Central Criminal Courts Act; and he was looked upon as no mean authority in questions of criminal law. He leaves two sons at the Bar: one of them, we believe, is in practice at Melbourne, in Australia. Mr. Prendergast was a kind-hearted and strictly honourable man, and was much esteemed by the profession and a numerous circle of friends.

THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD was killed, on Tuesday, by a fall from his horse in the hunting-field. The *Kilkenny Moderator* gives the following account of the painful accident:—"The meet was at Castle Morris, county Kilkenny. More than one hunt had taken place, when at Corbally, midway between Castle Morris and Carrick-on-Suir, in leaping a small fence, half bank, half wall, about two feet high, the horse missed its hind legs, and dropped its fore legs into a small cut on the outer side. In rising, his Lordship was thrown on his head, apparently without much violence. His hunting-cap was dinged on the top, but there was no cut or

bruise on his head. When lifted up he was unconscious, and never spoke after. He died in about ten minutes. Death resulted from concussion of the brain."

DEATH OF MR. ALDERMAN ANDREWS, OF SOUTHAMPTON.—This gentleman died at Southampton on Monday, after a long and painful illness. He was originally a journeyman blacksmith in a Hampshire village, and became the largest coachmaker in the south of England. He worked for the Queen and a great number of the nobility, and sent carriages to all parts of the world. He was three times successively Mayor of Southampton, and was distinguished for his hospitality. Mr. Andrews was sixty years of age, and has left a widow and two sons.

COUNTRY NEWS.

On Tuesday the grand jury at the county of Antrim Assizes found true bills against all those accused of having been concerned in the late Phoenix cases at Belfast.

The officers of the 2nd Life Guards gave a grand ball on Thursday se'night, at the Cavalry Barracks, Windsor, in their mess-room, which was most tastefully decorated for the occasion by the non-commissioned officers of the regiment with military trophies, &c. Dancing was kept up until a late hour. The refreshments, comprising all the delicacies of the season, were entirely under the control and provided by the mess-master of the regiment.

MASONIC MEMORIAL WINDOW.—The Freemasons of North Devon have erected a memorial window to Mr. J. T. Britton in the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Barnstaple. The work is to be inaugurated on Sunday (to-morrow) evening, by a full service, by Brother Rev. A. O. Dene, and a sermon is to be preached by Brother Rev. J. C. Carwithen.

A REVIEW was held by the Duke of Cambridge on Tuesday, at Chatham, of the troops quartered at that station. After putting the troops—who were mustered to the number of nearly 5000—through various manoeuvres, his Royal Highness expressed to the General officers assembled his great satisfaction at the general discipline of their troops. He, however, publicly censured one of the Colonels, who had made more than one mistake in the movements during the day.

YACHTING.—The Royal Northern Yacht Club has determined (according to the *Greenock Advertiser*) to advance the date of this year's regatta from August to June, to ensure the presence of vessels belonging to the southern clubs. It is said that the prizes are to be of a much higher value than usual. The fleet of ten vessels now on the stocks at Messrs. Ryfe's yard, Fairlie, is fast approaching completion.

THE QUEEN'S BOUNTY TO THE LANCASTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The Queen has authorised a grant, to continue during her Majesty's pleasure, of annual scholarships to the Lancaster Grammar School. They are to be of the value of £30 a year, to last for three years each, and are to be ultimately three in number. An annual grant to the school of £15 is further to be made for the purpose of assisting in establishing a youth in some trade.

GALWAY HARBOUR.—A report has been made to the Admiralty, by Captain Washington, R.N., Captain Vetch, R.E., and Mr. Barry Gibbons, on the capabilities and requirements of the port and harbour of Galway, in Ireland. These gentlemen report that it is, to a great extent, a harbour already formed by nature. Its approach from the ocean is well defined, it is easy of access, and free from outlying dangers. As far as the reporters are aware, no loss of life from stress of weather ever occurred in Galway Bay within the Arran Isles.

EXTORTION UNMASKED.—An attempt to extort money by an action claiming £210 for money lent was upset at the Liverpool Assizes by the quicksightedness of Mr. Justice Byles, who, holding up to the light the "IOU" brought to establish the claim, observed that the document bore date "1838," but the watermark on the paper was "1850." Further, the receipts for interest were evidently, he observed, all written with one pen and the same ink. The jury at once found a verdict for the defendant. But what of the plaintiff? Will not a jury some short time hence find a verdict for him?

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—At West Bromwich, on Friday night, a miner, named John Corbett, murdered his wife by cutting her throat, and then walked away in the direction of the police-station, as if with the intention of surrendering himself to the authorities. He was followed by several persons, but after proceeding along the road for a short distance he suddenly stopped, took out a large pocket-knife, and before any one could interfere cut his own throat with it, inflicting a dangerous if not a mortal wound. The wife had separated from him, on account of his ill-treatment of her.

EXCITING SCENE AT A RAILWAY STATION.—At the Stour Valley station on Sunday night, as the train from Birmingham came up, there was a rush along the platform of the passengers in waiting, and in the crush a woman was caught by one of the first carriages, was thrown down, and instantly disappeared. She fell close to the platform, and lay, uttering the most agonising cries, until the whole of a long train had passed, when she was got out unhurt, though terribly frightened. And no wonder; for she must have tasted the bitterness of death for about two minutes, during which time an accidental projection from any part of a carriage, or her dress coming in contact with any, would have resulted most probably in her instant death.

FIRE.—The extensive premises known as Bury-lane Mill, immediately adjoining the London and North-Western station at Bury-lane, and situate about two miles from Leigh, Lancashire, have been to a great extent destroyed by a conflagration which broke out on Friday se'night. The property which has been destroyed has been variously estimated, but we believe that £20,000 will cover the loss. Three men were killed by the falling of a wall, and a fourth received such injuries that he lies in a hopeless state.—A fire occurred on the same night upon one of the Duke of Northumberland's farms at Snab Leases, near Althwick, Northumberland. Thirteen corn-stacks and a hay and straw stack were nearly all destroyed, as well as the barns, stables, and other out-offices. This fire was occasioned by a labourer dropping some tobacco from his pipe among the straw.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—On Saturday last a meeting was held in the Guildhall, Canterbury, under the chairmanship of the Mayor, to take into consideration an application from the Royal Agricultural Society of England respecting the place to be selected for holding the society's country meeting of 1859. The Earl of Winchelsea, Lord Hilton, Sir Brook W. Bridges, M.P. and most of the leading agriculturists of the neighbourhood were present, in addition to the chief residents of the city, who mustered in considerable numbers. Sir Brook W. Bridges, M.P., moved the appointment of a committee to carry out the object of the meeting. The Earl of Winchelsea seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted. It was stated by the chairman that subscriptions to the amount of £1200 would be required to secure the holding of the society's meeting in that neighbourhood. A resolution pledging the meeting to promote a subscription in behalf of the object contemplated was passed, and more than £650 was subscribed by the persons present.

EXPLOSION AT THE HOUNSLOW POWDER MILLS.—Messrs Curtis and Harvey's powder-mills, at Hounslow, were on Wednesday morning the scene of one of those fearful accidents to which buildings of this nature are so liable. Although seven persons were instantly killed, it appears that the explosion was confined to a limited portion of the works, only one press-house and one corn-mill having been destroyed. It is believed that the press-house exploded first, and that the concussion from it fired the corn-mill. Not a vestige remains of either of these buildings. The massive machinery contained in both of them has been scattered by the force of the explosion to a distance of several hundred yards in every direction. The trees which separated these buildings have been uprooted and their branches destroyed; and a solid earthen embankment, twelve feet high, which had been thrown up between them, is levelled with the ground. There were four poor fellows working in the press-house when the accident occurred. Here their occupation was less hazardous than in some other processes of the manufacture, and it is not easy to divine what can have occasioned the disaster. All these men were blown to atoms, and of three others who were at work in the corn-mill only one survived in an insensible condition for a short time. The accident took place at a quarter to eleven o'clock. The concussion was distinctly felt throughout a circuit of at least four miles.

The amount subscribed towards the gift to the Misses Begg, Burns' nieces, as advertised in the *Ayr papers*, is upwards of £560.

A pecuniary testimonial is being raised amongst the American Abolitionists on behalf of Mr. Geo. Thompson.

On Monday the House of Lords unanimously confirmed a decision of the Court of Session, finding that the Crown is the owner of all ungranted salmon fisheries on the coast of Scotland.

The *Edinburgh Advertiser*, a Conservative high-priced journal, died or became absorbed on Tuesday, after having been in existence nearly ninety-five years.

The railway between Toulon and Marseilles is now frequently passed over by locomotives, and Government engineers are expected immediately at Toulon to test the solidity of the works before opening the line.

A French chemist professes to have discovered a new mode of making paper, by boiling slices of wood with a certain quantity of mineral and vegetable alkali. If we may rely on the statement of the inventor, he can produce, from fifty-four kilogrammes of slices of firewood and five kilogrammes of alkali, a ream of very large paper, as white as snow and as fine as silk.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

STILL, while we write, sits, like Theseus, the unfortunate Speaker, doomed to hear the Westminster ringers go through all the changes that can be rung upon the bells of a theoretical constitution. The Thursday that had been originally suggested as the finishing day of the debate was marked chiefly by the speech of Mr. Bright, which Lord Elcho has been pleased to call "milk and water." Friday came, the fourth night of the discussion, but there was no more chance of a conclusion than before. Lord Palmerston was the star of this night. He told the Government that their bill was bad; but that they must neither destroy it, nor resign, nor dissolve, but bow the head and amend. A vehement answer from the Irish Attorney-General concluded the Parliamentary week. Sir James Graham's melancholy but decided protest against the bill was the feature of Monday evening, and Mr. Gladstone's elaborate and eloquent condemnation of both bill and resolution interested the House on Tuesday. There was then a manifestation of desire to bring the debate to a close, but the *diu minores* rose in batches in great wrath, and declared that they would be heard, even if the Chancellor of the Exchequer should previously make his reply. It is impossible to say to what length the debate may now extend: the Ministers have no object in shortening it, and every man has not the excellent sense Sir Erskine Perry, who was sufficiently courageous to say (as a dull, weak, pretentious man would not have dared to say) that he had intended to speak, but had heard his own arguments so ably used by other gentlemen that he should not occupy the time of the House to restate them, merely for the sake of asserting his own importance.

The House of Lords has rejected a bill introduced by Lord Campbell for doing away, to a certain extent, with the reverence attaching to the mystic number twelve when used in enumerating a jury. He proposes that, inasmuch as the verdict now is notoriously a compromise of opinion, a majority of nine should suffice to carry it in civil cases. Lord Campbell was opposed by Lord Lyndhurst, and supported by Lord Kingsdown. The opinion of the Lords was strongly against the change; and, probably, it would be distasteful to a large portion of the class which is most in the habit of going to law, and which has a wholesome reverence for all the traditional attributes of a court of justice, from the hot wig to the noisy "husher." It is certain, however, that there must be an alteration in the savage practice of starving a jury—only one grade better than the custom of pressing to death an accused person who would not plead. At present almost every man's cause is in the hands of some jurymen's affectionate wife, who may give her husband a huge breakfast and a pocketful of concentrated luncheon, or else in the keeping of the juror whose appetite is of a West-end character, and who wants no dinner till eight or nine o'clock. Surely moderate refreshment—sandwiches and a glass of Allsopp—might be permitted in these humane days.

Except that Ministers do not select as England's representative at the Congress the man evidently best suited for the place, Sir Hamilton Seymour, and that Austria is stated not to like Baden-Baden as the point for meeting, there is not much known about this device for arranging European differences. As regards this latter question, England, as usual, is complaisant enough to surrender all voice, though one would say that, as she alone of all the Powers has the least interest in the subject of discussion, London would be a very appropriate locality for the conference. The island, however, may, perhaps, be put out of the question in mercy to the pitiable sensibilities of those

Whose very souls would sicken at the mere

Sardinia, with curious audacity, demands to be one at the Congress, and Count Cavour is said to have received assurance from the Tuileries that she shall be admitted. If this demand, so absurdly unrighteous, seeing that all the various States of Italy are interested in the question which one only claims to discuss, be pressed, it is not impossible that there might be no congress at all, save that to the French Emperor it is almost a necessity.

Indian finance presents both a complicated and a disquieting aspect; and, though this brief allusion to the subject may suffice at a moment when matters of more noise and less importance occupy public attention, the time is not far off when the topic will command graver consideration.

Among the domestic incidents of the week has been an explosion of powder-works at Hounslow, attended by loss of life. In such cases death comes upon the victims with lightning speed—they hear nothing of the awful roar which tells the world of their doom; and, terrible as is the contemplation of the *disjecta membra* of the slain, probably no violent fate was ever so merciful. But it is impossible not to invest so sudden and tremendous a catastrophe with terrors greater than those with which we regard the far more horrible incident of a sinking vessel, or a railway train thrown from the metals. As in the gunpowder-mill every conceivable precaution is taken to avoid danger and to diminish the result of accident, and as those who only could have guessed at the cause are all but annihilated, the fatality can but be classed among the estimated perils of this dangerous but indispensable manufacture.

The melancholy death of the Marquis of Waterford, thrown by a horse in the hunting-field, will recall to many readers the days when what in a lord's case were called "eccentricities" (and for one of which still attractive escapades we read, in the same paper announcing the Marquis's decease, a respectably-dressed man, named James Glascoth, was fined ten shillings, paid it, and left the court laughing) were considered a gentleman's amusement. It is more consoling to be able to add that Lord Waterford, under the influence of an admirable marriage, sedulously laboured to efface all discreditable reminiscences, and to distinguish himself as a kind and wise Irish landlord, who will be deeply and deservedly deplored.

TESTIMONIALS.—On Monday evening the churchwardens and members of the congregation of St. Andrew's, Ancoats, presented a silver tea service to the Rev. W. E. Brendon, together with an address expressive of the respect and regard felt by all classes connected with that church towards him. The rev. gentleman has been a Curate of St. Andrew's for four years, and has lately left that church on his nomination as Assistant Chaplain at the Cathedral, Manchester.—A number of the officers stationed at Stirling Castle waited on Mr. Ash at the station on Monday, and presented him with a handsome silver cup bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr. Ash, Superintendent at Stirling Station on the Scottish Central Railway, by the Officers of the Garrison, as a slight acknowledgment of his constant care and attention to them—March 28th, 1850."—The people of Cradock, Cape Colony, lately held a public meeting, at which they presented their two representatives, Messrs. Caldcott and Scanlen, with a silver cup each, in acknowledgment of their public services during the last Parliament.

NEW ZEALAND EMIGRATION.—The ships *Evening Star* and *Kington*, which sailed from Gravesend in September, arrived at Auckland on the 22nd and 28th of December, with a large number of assisted emigrants and of emigrants with 40-acre land orders.—The *Prince Alfred*, inter-colonial mail-boat from Milford Haven, arrived at Melbourne on the 24th of December, and proceeded on the 17th of January to Sydney, whence she would go to Auckland with the mails and several 40-acre land-order emigrants.—Messrs. Shaw and Savill's ship *British Queen* left Gravesend on Tuesday for Auckland with 150 assisted and 40-acre land-order emigrants.—Messrs. Willis, Gann, and Co.'s ship *Whirlwind* will leave Gravesend for Auckland with a considerable number of 40-acre land-order emigrants about the 9th of April.



THE REBELS, OR TAIPINGS, AT NANKIN OPENING FIRE UPON THE "LEE" GUN-BOAT.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 339.



THE BRITISH AND IRISH MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S OFFICES, THREADNEEDLE-STREET.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 337.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from the Supplement, page 339.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. DUNLOP moved the second reading of the Trial by Jury (Scotland) Bill, which provided that after the jury in a civil trial had deliberated three hours the verdict of nine out of the twelve should be received as the verdict in the case. At present the law required them to deliberate six hours before this could be done—a restriction which the hon. and learned member said was not only inconvenient, but sometimes led to the perversion of justice. He added that the bill had been approved of by the Faculty of Advocates and by all the Scotch Judges.—The LORD ADVOCATE gave his cordial assent to the proposed change, and supported the bill.—After some discussion the bill was read a second time.

On the motion of Mr. DUNLOP, the Law Ascertainment Bill, the object of which was to enable questions of English law arising in Scotch Courts to be finally determined by English Courts, was, after a brief discussion, read a second time.

The Tramways (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee. On the order of the day being read for going into Committee upon the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill, Lord J. RUSSELL said that since the second reading of the bill there had been so many suggestions for alterations in its details that he would accede to the amendment of which Mr. Bouverie had given notice for referring it to a Select Committee. After some observations from the ATTORNEY-GENERAL and other members it was agreed that the bill should be referred to a Select Committee.

The Admiralty Court Bill and the Charitable Uses Bill were read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

The Markets (Ireland) Bill then passed through Committee, and the other orders of the day were disposed of.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

CHURCH-RATES.—The Duke of MARLBOROUGH presented a petition from the parish of Christchurch against Sunday trading; and also gave notice that he should this day week move for a Select Committee to inquire into the amount and collection of church-rates.

INDICTABLE OFFENCES (METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS) BILL.—On the motion that this bill be read a third time, Lord CAMPBELL expressed his entire concurrence with the principles involved in the measure, but he wished the bill to be postponed for a short time. He objected to one of its provisions, inasmuch as it gave to persons who were neither magistrates nor lawyers the power to convict persons who might be brought before them. This was a power hitherto entrusted only to grand juries, mayors, and aldermen.—The LORD CHANCELLOR agreed to postpone the bill till Monday.

The Railway Tickets Transfer Bill passed through Committee.

MANSLAUGHTER BILL.—The LORD CHANCELLOR, in moving the second reading of this bill, said that the object of the present bill was to enable coroners to take bail for a person accused of manslaughter. Coroners' juries frequently brought in verdicts of manslaughter on the most frivolous and absurd grounds, and in the grand jury it was often found that there was no shadow of evidence to support the accusation. On one occasion of which he knew, some logs of timber having floated down a river and accidentally caused the death of some person, the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter against the owner of the timber (laughter).—After a brief conversation, in which Lord CAMPBELL and the Earl of DONOUGHMORE took part, the bill was read a second time.

The Vexatious Indictments Bill, and the Evidence by Commission Bill, were read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

In reply to Mr. Brady, Mr. S. ESTCOURT said it was intended by Government to bring in a bill to reform the Corporation of London shortly after Easter.

THE REFORM BILL.—Lord PALMERSTON asked the Government whether it was really understood that the House should divide that night?—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he was quite prepared to bring the question to a conclusion; but, as several hon. members seemed to be anxious to address the House, it must be left to them.—This was followed by loud cries of "To-night!" "To-night!" and "Oh, oh!" and the matter was left in a complete state of uncertainty.

THE REFORM BILL.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The adjourned debate was resumed by Mr. DEANE, who argued at some length against the amendment, remarking more especially that, while few had given an unqualified support to the bill, not one member on that (the Ministerial) side of the House had supported the resolution; and that the success of the bill was the only present chance of settling the question. At the same time he expressed his disapproval of the proposed disfranchisement of the freeholders, as well as of the principle of identity of suffrage.

Sir R. FEE said he had sat there ever since Monday week listening to the debate, and was really quite unable to say where they had got to in the discussion of the question, for opinions came from one side of the House which might have come from the other, until it was almost impossible to classify opinions according to party, and members appeared to be bewildered as to how they should vote. With regard to himself, although the resolution was at first sight open to some objections, he should support it rather than vote for the bill, which was deficient in scope and faulty in its details.

Mr. GASKELL said he would not support the resolution, nor, on the other hand, could he approve of a bill which established uniformity of suffrage and a system of secret voting by means of voting-papers, and also introduced non-resident voters into boroughs. A Conservative Government ought never to have introduced such a bill, for, as it was, they could neither advance nor recede without danger to their position.

Mr. SLANEY, although he did not approve of the other provisions of the bill, thanked the Government for giving a representation for the first time to personal property, and also for reducing the county franchise. He must, however, vote for the resolution unless Government would pledge themselves to make concessions with regard to the freeholds and the reduction of the franchise.

Mr. EGERTON opposed the resolution. Mr. COBBETT urged the House to read the bill a second time, as if they refused to do so there must be delay, which could only result mischievously, while the bill might, in his opinion, be easily and satisfactorily amended in Committee.

Mr. COLLINS opposed the resolution. Mr. WESTERN supported the resolution, and Mr. HODGSON opposed it. Mr. WYVILL said the only politic course would be to modify the bill, as in the event of its rejection a pressure might come upon Parliament, the force of which no man could see.

Mr. J. WOTTON said the House was in a position singularly unpleasant; since their choice laid between a most objectionable bill and a resolution which, in fact, asserted nothing, and committed nobody. With this view of the subject he should vote against the second reading, and should abstain from voting on the resolution.

Mr. GREENALL opposed the resolution.

Mr. GILPIN said he intended to vote for the resolution, because he believed it true; and because he thought the House and the country would be better without any Reform Bill at all than with the one before them. At the same time, he had no wish to see any change of Government at the present time.

Mr. HENLEY said he had heard nothing during the discussion to change the unfavourable opinion which he had originally expressed on the bill, founded principally upon the fact that the reduction of the county franchise to £10 would have the effect of handing over the county representation entirely into the hands of the occupying classes, and that the proposed identity of the franchise would act most prejudicially. With regard to the extension of the franchise in boroughs, he thought fancy franchises would either be inoperative so far as the working classes were concerned, or they would act injudiciously. He thought a £10 rating franchise might be adopted, and, if the House would read the bill a second time, he thought it very likely that it might be satisfactorily amended in Committee with the concurrence of the Government.

Mr. ROBECK said he had no wish to see either Lord J. Russell or Lord Palmerston return to power; and he believed the bill might very well be amended in Committee if the Government were willing. If, therefore, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would say that the Government would not regard the adoption of a £6 borough franchise with a £10 county franchise as a ground of resignation, he would vote for the second reading; and if not he would support the resolution.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the bill contained three great principles which had been amply considered during the debate. Everything else was mere detail, which could only be properly discussed in Committee. If the real question to be decided were the second reading, he had no doubt but that the Government would have a large majority; but instead of the bill being met on its merits the House had to pronounce on a resolution embracing merely two points in detail. If the House consented to read the bill a second time, he should be willing in Committee to give to every proposition that might be made a fair and candid consideration on the part of the Government; but he could not pledge himself upon particular points then, nor ought the House to expect him to do so.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—
For the resolution 339
Against it 291
Majority against the Government 39
The resolution was therefore carried.

[The following abstract of the Parliamentary intelligence for Friday, March 25, appeared in our Saturday edition of this Journal last week.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, MARCH 25.

ROYAL ASSENT.—The Royal assent was given by commission to the two Consolidated Fund Bills, to the Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, the Inclosure Bill, the County Courts Bill, the Anniversary Day Bill, and the Burial Places Bill.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.—Earl ST. GERMAN asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether, in declining to produce the papers relating to the Ionian Islands on the ground that it would be inconsistent with the good of the public service to do so, he had intended to cast any censure on any person connected with the government of those islands? The friends of Sir John Young were under the impression that some such meaning was involved in the noble Earl's refusal to produce the papers, and although he did not put this interpretation on it, it would be very satisfactory to the friends of Sir John Young to have a distinct contradiction of the idea.—The Earl of DERBY said he had no hesitation in giving a frank answer to the noble Earl. His only motive in declining to bring forward the papers in question was that he did not wish to enter into a discussion which would only lead to results prejudicial to the good of the public. He had no intention whatever of throwing any sort of blame on Sir John Young, and he would further add that he considered Sir John Young had acted with very great good sense and ability under circumstances of a peculiarly embarrassing nature.

MONEY MARKET IN INDIA.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH moved for copies of the notification issued by the Governor-General of India in Council from the commencement of 1857 to the present time, with reference to the terms on which the Government of India would receive money on loan, and drew the attention of the House to the state of the money market in India as affected by the more recent notifications in question. Their Lordships might remember that in 1853, under the Administration of Lord Dalhousie, a great financial operation had taken place. An immense quantity of Five per Cent Stock had been reduced to Four per Cent Stock; but in the course of time it was necessary to obtain money at the original rate, and the plan adopted was to reduce the value of the Four per Cent Stock. The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, MARCH 25.

THE REFORM BILL.—THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Mr. W. O. STANLEY gave notice that, in the event of the Government Reform Bill not being read a second time, he should move a resolution declaring that her Majesty's Ministers were not entitled to the confidence of that House or the country.

The adjourned debate on the bill was resumed by Sir S. NORTHGOTE, who said the House was reduced to the condition of peculiar embarrassment by the course which the hon. gentlemen opposite had taken in dealing with the bill, inasmuch as the resolution did not place before the House the alternative which awaited them if they rejected Lord Derby's bill, the objection to which might be got rid of in Committee. The Government did not take their stand upon the principle of the bill at all hazards and all costs, and it was quite possible that if the bill got into Committee the Government would accept amendments upon it.

Mr. CARDWELL said he held the principle of identity of suffrage to be fatal to the bill, and would not consent to going into Committee on so faulty a measure. He should therefore support the resolution.

Mr. DRUMMOND did not like the principle of identity of suffrage, but would never vote for a resolution obviously intended to bring Lord J. Russell and Lord Palmerston into power.

Mr. DENT supported the resolution. Mr. PACE supported the bill, contending that it extended the suffrage quite as much as was necessary; and, with regard to the working classes, that they had shown no great desire to possess the suffrage.

Lord H. VANE said that, so far, no member of the House had expressed approval of the principle of the bill; but that Sir S. Northcote must be regarded as the pioneer of the Cabinet, put forward to make conciliatory propositions with the view of inducing the House to go into Committee. He wished for a more comprehensive measure, and should support the resolution because it announced the principles upon which such a measure should be based.

Mr. S. WORTLEY accused the Opposition of treating the Crown with disrespect by refusing to go into Committee on a measure of reform which, when announced in a speech from the throne, they had pledged themselves to consider with calmness and impartiality. At the same time he stated objections to the details of the bill, and more especially complained of the omission of a proper provision for enfranchising the working classes.

Lord PALMERSTON said he gave his cordial support to the resolution, which must not be regarded as a vote of censure, but merely as enunciating principles upon which a Reform Bill ought to be based. He entirely repudiated all factious motives, and argued that the forbearance with which the Opposition had treated the Ministry ought to have saved them from such a charge. He admitted that the Government bill had some good provisions, for he did not join in the sneer which had been raised against fancy franchise, and it was natural that they should propose to lower the county franchise. But he thought the borough franchise ought to be lowered, so as to include the most intelligent, most industrious, and best educated of the working classes; and some transference of seats from small boroughs ought to have been proposed. It was said that if the bill were rejected the Government would either resign or dissolve Parliament; but he believed that they would do neither, but go on with the bill, and adopt any amendments which the House might choose to introduce.

Mr. WHITESIDE, on the part of the Government, said they would neither accept the resolution nor take back the bill; and on the motion of Mr. E. JAMES the debate was then adjourned till Monday.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST.—The Committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the operation of those burdens and restrictions which specially affect merchant shipping have appointed Sir George Cornewall Lewis chairman of the Committee, and Wednesday next has been fixed for the first sitting to receive evidence.

MORTALITY AMONG EARLS AND COUNTESSSES.—Within the last six months have died the following right hon. personages among those bearing the title of Earl or Countess—viz., the Earls of Aylesford, Courtown, Charleville, Devon, Ferrers, Haddington, Orford, Ripon, and Rothas; the Countesses of Abingdon, Harrowby, Hardwicke, Lindsey, and Wilton. Many earls and countesses died the preceding twelve months, and nine earls died in one month, in 1857.

THE SPEAKER'S DINNER AND LEVEE.—The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons gave his sixth Parliamentary full-dress dinner on Saturday, the 26th ult., to the following:—Lord Edward Howard, Lord John Hay, Lord Robert Cecil, Lord Clarence Paget, the Hon. Elliot Yorke, the Hon. Philip P. Bouverie, the Hon. Frederick Lygon, the Hon. W. F. Denison, Sir Andrew Agnew, Sir James Elphinstone, Vice-Admiral Walcott; Messrs. Hugh Adair, Akroyd, Baring (Penryn), Bontine, Bonham-Carter, Bovill, Bowyer, Bramley Moore, Cayley, Child, Alderman Copeland, Cowan, Goddard, Grogan, Ingram, Jackson, Wykeham Martin, Pease, Ridley, Slaney, Smith, Vance, Whitbread, the Hon. George Waldegrave, and the Rev. Henry Drury. The right hon. gentleman afterwards held a full-dress levee, at which a large number of noblemen and gentlemen attended.—The right hon. gentleman will hold his second levee to-day (Saturday).

SHIPWRECK AND MASSACRE OF CHINESE.—The *St. Paul*, from Hong-Kong to Sydney, with 327 Chinese passengers, was wrecked on the Island of Rossel on the 30th of September. The master and eight hands left the island in one of the boats to make the main land and obtain assistance, and were picked up by the *Prince of Denmark* schooner inside Sir Everard Home's Group on the 15th of October, and conveyed to New Caledonia, whence the French steamer *Styx* was dispatched to ascertain the fate of those left on the island. The *Styx* arrived at Sydney on the 15th of January, having left Rossel on the 8th of January, and brought intelligence that the whole of the passengers, and a number of the crew, had been killed by the natives, except one Chinaman. The survivor states that the natives roasted and ate their prisoners—the mode of proceeding being as follows:—"The victims being decided on, they were taken out and beaten all over, excepting the head, with a kind of club, and then dispatched by ripping the stomach open. The body was then cut up into small pieces and divided, the fingers, toes, and brains being eagerly sought after. The bones were then collected, and either burnt or thrown away."

The Calcutta *Phoenix* reports that the ex-King of Oude will shortly be released from confinement, and permitted to return to his house in Garden Reach. The premises are being refitted for his reception.

A meeting has been held at Delhi, at which it was resolved to erect "a plain and handsome monument in the Delhi Churchyard over the remains of the victims of the massacre of May, 1857, which have been recovered, and there interred."

In Oldenburg trial by jury has just been introduced with satisfactory results. On its introduction there was quite a sensation, for, in addition to the Judges, jurymen, counsel, &c., the Grand Duke was also present that he might by his countenance give effect to the ceremony. His Royal Highness and his Ministers appeared to be much interested in what took place, and remained during the whole proceedings.

An inquiry into the accident to the *Prince Frederick William* steamer, off Calais pier, has resulted in the acquittal of Captain Pittcock, her master, of all blame. The inquiry, which took place before the Mayor of Dover, concluded on Saturday last, having lasted four days.

Among the recent arrivals at the Oatlands Park Hotel are the following:—Sir Alex. Morison, J. E. Johnson, Esq., Rev. Dr. Rowden, W. Kirk, Esq., M.P., J. Fraser, Esq., and family; Colonel Baring, Mrs. Grant Duff and family, Captain and Mrs. Manners, W. Leaf, Esq., and Mrs. Leaf, Percy Ricardo, Esq., Sir David Davies, Holland Franklyn, Esq., &c.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

A DEBATE which lasts a possible eight or ten days requires a history; but, as the discussion goes on in those jerks incidental to adjournments over Wednesday and Saturday, its history must coincidentally be a thing of breakings off and resumptions. In continuation of the tale here, one ought to begin with the resumption of the debate by Mr. Milner Gibson; but, as he did nothing particular to fix him in one's memory, he seems to have faded in the distance of a week. At this point of time one hardly remembers Mr. Bernal Osborne's fiery onslaught, except that it was decidedly Osborne with the official chill off, and with tomahawk in hand, slashing and not waiting to scalp. The hon. gentleman will forgive the latter metaphor, inasmuch as it has come out that he used it himself when he irreverently compared Mr. Gladstone to a Red Indian. One or two of his braves will live—as, for instance, the "political millinery" of Downing-street; and he enjoyed to the full that friendly and familiar "laughter" which came to attend on him from the library and all the clubs, and which he is scrupulously expected to evoke. It seems a very long while since the House was hushed into studious attention to listen to Mr. Walpole, for this once erected into the grand arbitrator between contending but irresolute parties, and the strongest impression which one has borne away of his speech is that it was precisely of the family of the address of the famous Eastern empire who proclaimed aloud to the faithful "In the name of the Prophet—figs!" A bolder heresy it may be to assert that, for once in his life, Mr. Bright contrived to speak and yet to say nothing. Is the hon. member in training for the reticence and calculation of speech which office imposes, or is it that he contemptuously believes the whole business of the Reform question just now to be a delusion and a sham, and is resolved to let the vigour of his oratory lie by with his own plan of Reform for a year or two more? It is certainly something strange, and something new, that an affected lordling should be able to state, in the face of a full House, that a speech of the honourable member for Birmingham was just milk-and-water. Something of the lapse of effect of his oration on the House may be gathered from the fact that the Government put up only Sir Stafford Northcote to follow him in the adjourned debate. Any one who heard the speech of that gentleman will know exactly what is meant. Surely there must be something behind when the astute leader of the Ministry in the Lower House suffers a subordinate for a long hour to adopt and amplify a suggestion which was made by a youthful heir to a peerage and a million of money, and who is not likely to be distinguished for anything else—namely, that the bill, in fact, consisted of nothing but the preamble, and that the clauses were practically blanks. Why, it was a downright plagiarism from Mr. Locke King's manner, as well as from his ideas; for that excellent but modest Reformer always seems to be apologising for his measures, and begging the House to believe that he really thinks them of no consequence, and hopes he has not given too much trouble. In truth, it seemed about this period of the debate that the Government were willing to accept any of those *locus penitentia* which had been so liberally pointed out to them in all directions; and when Mr. Stuart Wortley rose, at the witching hour of ten, it was thought that that precious opportunity was purposely afforded him with a view to his insinuation of his amendment, which has within it all the elements of a loophole of escape for Ministers from the dilemma in which they are placed. This notion was consistent also with a rumour which had been going about all the evening, that Lord Palmerston meant to speak thus comparatively early in the debate, and that he was about to stand out once more in his old character of master of the situation, and arbiter between Whigs, Peelites, Radicals, and the Government. Whatever might have been expected of him, he did not keep the House long in suspense as to the vote he was about to give. But as to the result of the extraordinary and bewildering speech which followed, it is difficult to say what could be derived from it, except that he had himself given up all hope of a return to power, but that he was as he believed still able, and as he was able fully determined, to keep Lord John out. No other deduction could be gathered from that ingenious, subtle address, which must have taken the Government by surprise, because it was known that they had been keeping Mr. Whiteside, like a hunting cetah, ready to spring upon the noble Lord. As it was, the wild leap and the savage roar with which the Attorney-General for Ireland was to grapple with Lord Palmerston was simply impossible. Bluster was so utterly inappropriate a sequence to the piano conclusion of the noble Lord that it was not till after a long hour that Mr. Whiteside could venture to work himself up to that point of attack which was lodged into a debate on a Reform Bill in the shape of criticism on Lord Palmerston's foreign policy with regard to Lombardy and Austria. It must have been hard on an orator who is so purely physical as Mr. Whiteside, who speaks like a whirlwind, and depends as much on his arms and legs for effect as a figure in a fantoccini show, to have to be mildly historical, and to be suggestive only of having been treated by Lord Palmerston much in the way that Cruiser was served by Mr. Rarey.

It is a trying thing, even for an old hand, to take up the House of Commons on a Monday and try to bring them back in cold blood to the point at which they left off on a Friday. The new member for Marylebone, whom no one can accuse of being wanting in audacity, may be excused for being rather pale, and for him nervous, when he undertook that task. It was clear that it was not exactly the opportunity he sought. It would have suited him better to have come into the "mêlée" when accurate criticism was lost in heat and excitement; and no doubt it would have been better for him. His audience would have been less keen to observe that he had been unable to shake off the worst habits of *nisi prius*, even for a moment. They would have been less noteful that, if he made a point and got a cheer, he carefully repeated what he had said; they would not have marked with derisive hilarity the not unnatural slips of a neophyte in Parliament when he called members by their own names; and they would not have shouted with laughter at the portrait of a future Solicitor-General in a Democratic Ministry drawn by himself.

At this period of the debate there began to leak out symptoms which caused one to understand why the Government was bold in taking issue on the resolution, and which induced Sir John Pakington to state so broadly that the Opposition should not have both the resolution and the bill. In more than one instance it appeared that Mr. Horsman had followers about and behind him, and that Liberal votes were floating over to the side of the Government. It became matter of interest then to know what course so astute and wily a politician as Sir James Graham would take; but certainly it was not expected that he would almost avow that he was the joint author of the resolution brought forward by Lord John.

Fast becoming physically feeble, and dwindling into the wreck of a giant, Sir James still preserves all the characteristics of his powers as a debater, except, perhaps, that much of that bitter sarcasm which used to drop from his lips in such honeyed accents that your ears seemed to belie your senses has been toned down, and a sort of melancholy has crept over his style, which does not take from its effectiveness, inasmuch as it harmonises with his now somewhat venerable appearance. But he is still a master of rhetoric, and an arguer so exhaustive as to leave the task of replying to him no easy one, a fact of which the First Lord of the Admiralty, no doubt, was fully aware. But he was, perhaps, as adapted as any one for the task, as no one can more readily than he take refuge in interminable talk—a talk of phrases, one phrase suggesting another; a talk independent of ideas, for what idea there is in the phrase, and that is begotten of another phrase—an excellent man to send legislators unexcited to their beds, to dream of the perplexities awaiting them when Mr. Gladstone resumed the debate next day at five o'clock.

What will he do? was in every one's mouth. The first thing he did was to change seats with Sir James Graham—a movement suggestive of the notion that he was not about to adopt the reasons of his friend. He looked pale and worn, and his voice was weaker and less ringing than it was wont to be; and his constant recurrence to the refreshment of an orange was indicative of a temporary languor in an organ the strength and maintaining power of which have hitherto been remarkable. Nor was there a less marked difference

in his style. In no speech of his was there so little of the seверо-impassioned as in this. He sought to be airy, good-humoured, and even jocose; and one hardly remembers any oration on which Mr. Gladstone has been provocative of so much mirth in the House. Of paradox and of notions peculiarly his own one was pretty sure, and they were had in abundance. Of course, as was anticipated, he was in favour neither of the resolution nor the bill; and, laying down the broadest principles of reform in the system of the representation of the people, it was still not surprising to hear him arguing the case of the small boroughs precisely from the point of view which Mr. Croker took in his defence of the rotten boroughs in 1832. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of his speech, however, was that it was for him singularly brief; and it deserves to be recorded that in a full-dress debate, and on a subject of the first importance, Mr. Gladstone only spoke for an hour and a quarter. As Mr. Disraeli had very goodnatureedly given up the evening of Tuesday to the ruck of small members, it was not to be expected that the debate would take any high flight, whatever opinion Mr. Moncreiff may entertain of his position as an orator in the House, which fled from him the moment Mr. Gladstone sat down with an eagerness in which any one who from necessity sat on for the next three quarters of an hour must have heartily sympathised. Looking to the liberty which they got—no man of greater calibre than hearty, pleasant, smiling Mr. Hardy interfering with them—it was a little ungrateful of the lesser members to threaten an extension of the debate into Friday. The Government, if all that was whispered be true, had little to lose and much to gain by elongation of the discussion, which was likely to tell in their favour on that last stage of all—the division. Nevertheless, they were defeated on Friday morning by a majority of 39.

MUSIC.

THE SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY performed "The Seasons" on Friday evening last week. This was the second performance of Haydn's beautiful work given by this society—the previous one having taken place seven or eight years ago. "The Seasons" ought to have been one of the stock pieces of the society all along, and it is difficult to understand why it is not. It is absurd to say that it is not sacred music. It is entitled an oratorio—a title which belongs to it as justly as to "The Creation." They are kindred works; and the one is as deeply imbued with the spirit of religion as the other. Every description, every incident in the work is turned to the account of devotion and piety—the best kind of piety too, that which consists in a contented and cheerful enjoyment of the blessings around us, with an humble and thankful reference to the great Creator from whom all blessings flow. The choral hymns of praise and thanksgiving in "The Seasons" are as grand, as impressive, as full of deep religious feeling, as those in "The Creation;" and, comparing the two oratorios as great works of art, the palm has by many critics been assigned to "The Seasons." Whoever loves and admires the one will have the same feelings towards the other; and wherever the one is performed, there the other ought to be performed also. The announcement of this great work drew an overflowing house on Friday evening, and the performance was received with every mark of admiration and pleasure. The solo parts were sung by Madame Catherine Hayes, Mr. Wilby Cooper (who acted as substitute for Mr. Sims Reeves, again disabled by indisposition), and Mr. Weiss. They all acquitted themselves ably; and the choruses, though there was now and then a slight degree of unsteadiness, were sung on the whole with power and effect. One thing, however, surprised and disappointed us—the work was mutilated in an unjustifiable manner. Among other things, the charming duet in the "Autumn" between the rustic lovers, so full of innocent tenderness, was left out. Was this because the breath of profane love, however pure and holy, would poison the sacred atmosphere of Exeter Hall? There were other excisions which marred the beauty and completeness of the work, but none of them were so bad as this.

The Concert at the CRYSTAL PALACE on Saturday last consisted of the performance of the entire music of Beethoven's famous opera, "Fidelio." This was a homage to the memory of the great musician, the concert being on the anniversary of his death. A performance in a concert-room of music which demands the stage is very unfavourable to its effect. In "Fidelio" the music is interspersed with a great amount of spoken dialogue, in which the action of the drama is carried on. All this spoken dialogue was left out—not even read or recited; so that the airs, duets, and concerted pieces, deprived of their intermediate and connecting links, together with the action and scenic accessories which belong to them, were thus stripped of their meaning and effect. In many operas of the Italian school, in which the only purpose of music is to please the ear, it matters little whether an air is sung on the stage or at a concert; but the case is very different with the music of a great German master—a Glück or a Beethoven. Hence the performance was not so effective as might have been expected, considering the talents of the principal singers—Madame Rudersdorf, Madame Weiss, Mr. Wilby Cooper, and Mr. Weiss—and the quality of the instrumental band and chorus. In a commercial point of view, however, it was highly successful, for it attracted, we understand, from twelve to fifteen thousand people, of whom not a fourth part could hear the music with tolerable distinctness. It is a gratifying proof of the progress of good taste among us that so vast and so eager a crowd could be drawn together by the name of Beethoven.

The POPULAR CONCERT of Monday evening at St. James's Hall was a repetition of the selection from the works of Beethoven given at a previous concert. It was, if possible, still more successful than before. The quartet and quintet for stringed instruments, played by Wieniawski, Ries, Doyle, Schreurs, and Piatti, the pianoforte sonata performed by Miss Arabella Goddard—the airs sung by Madame Enderssohn and Mr. Tennant—all were applauded with enthusiasm by an audience who filled the hall to overflowing. The concert on Monday next is to consist of music selected entirely from the works of Bach and Handel.

The MUSICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON had their third concert at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening. The principal performances were a symphony by Schubert—the celebrated composer of German songs—a work of merit, but not of the highest order; Sterndale Bennett's concerto in F minor, imitatively executed by Miss Arabella Goddard; a selection from Mozart's opera of "Idomeneo," which included the beautiful chorus "Plácido è il mar," and two fine airs, sung by Madame Catherine Hayes and Mr. Tennant; the great air "Va, dit-elle," from "Robert le Diable," sung by Madame Catherine Hayes; and Weber's overture to "The Ruler of the Spirits." This was, on the whole, a good concert; but the want of an orchestral symphony of the first class was a great deficiency. The hall, though not crowded, was well filled.

THE ROUND, CATCH, AND CANON CLUB.—The last dinner for the season of this most prosperous of musical clubs was given in the Freemasons' Hall on Saturday. Nearly a hundred gentlemen dined, and, when the cloth was removed, the club was honoured by the presence of a hundred and twenty ladies, to hear the glees, rounds, and catches sung during the evening. Mr. Francis, Vicar-Choral of St. Paul's Cathedral, most ably fulfilled the duties of chairman, supported by Nicholas Kendall, Esq., M.P., C. A. Moody, Esq., M.P., B. B. Portal, Esq., Mr. Alderman Rose, T. R. Tuffnell, Esq., J. A. Rose, Esq., R. Weir, Esq., Captain Lewis, Daniel Clarke, Esq., &c., &c. The selection of music was chosen from the favourites of the season, and the several pieces were exquisitely rendered by the chairman, with the assistance of Messrs. Lockey, Land, Cummings, Barnby, Gear, Winn, Lawler, Machin, and Bradbury.

POSTAGE ENVELOPES.—It does not appear to be generally known (says a contemporary) that envelopes impressed with the postage-stamp can be obtained by sending them to Somerset House for that purpose. Where many are used this is a great convenience, besides the advantage of selecting the quality of paper and size of envelope. The fee is only 1s. for any quantity of a size, and stationers who supply the envelope will send them in for stamping, in quantities from 250 upwards.

LIFE-BOAT FOR THE LAKE OF GENEVA.—The inhabitants of the city of Geneva, having decided to station a life-boat on their lake, gave directions to have a single-banked boat on the plan of the life-boats of the Royal National Life-boat Institution built for them in this country by the Messrs. Forrest, of Limehouse. The life-boat having been completed, a trial of her qualities took place recently in a canal near Limehouse, in the presence of a large number of persons. The peculiar qualities of the life-boat in the way of self-righting and self-ejecting the water she shipped were fully and satisfactorily shown.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c. It was the Marquis of Hertford who on Saturday last gave two thousand five hundred and fifty guineas for the Sir Joshua portrait of "Mrs. Hoare and Child;" it was my Lord Ward who, on the same day and in the same room, gave eleven hundred guineas for the Sir Joshua portrait of "Miss Penelope Boothby." Lord Ward is the luckier nobleman of the two. He has got a better picture at less than half Lord Hertford's price. No picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds has ever sold for so great a sum as Lord Hertford gave on Saturday last for hitherto a totally unknown work of the master. The rare qualities which the picture is said to possess are its purity and perfect preservation. Sir Joshua when painting it was up to none of his tricks; he was in quest of no new experiment. Time has not played any tricks with the painting; the cleaner has not been near it; and the housemaid has kept her broom and duster away from it. The child in the mother's lap is admirable. But we prefer "Miss Boothby." Another thousand, it is said, would not have stopped Lord Hertford. His Lordship was determined to have the picture.

If Reynolds is up in the market, Turner is going down. In the year 1853 the well-known Mr. Windus, of Tottenham, gave £746 for Turner's "Dawn of Christianity," and on Saturday last he only got 320 guineas for his purchase. In 1853 the same gentleman gave £735 for Turner's "Glaucus and Scylla," and on Saturday last thought himself fortunate in obtaining 280 guineas for his once overestimated acquisition. Our readers will remember the pictures. They are circular, and were exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1841.

If high prices are given for examples of deceased artists of the English school, high prices are given for fine examples of living artists of the same school. This week, for a joint, Creswick and Ansdell, "The Nearest Bay in Summer," Mr. Forster obtained five hundred guineas.

The conditional donor—after death we suppose—of a library of seventeen thousand volumes to the Literary Fund is Mr. John Forster, author of "The Life and Times of Oliver Goldsmith," and other books of permanent value in our literature. The conditional donor of £10,000 to the same fund is understood to be Miss Burdett Coutts, but of this we are not certain.

The Scottish National Gallery has just had a bequest of moment made to it. That exquisite Gainsborough, the fine whole-length of Mrs. Graham (Lord Lynedoch's wife), was bought by Mr. Graham, of Redgorton, for £2000, and by him bequeathed to the Scottish Gallery. It was one of the leading attractions of the Manchester Art-Treasures Exhibition.

Charles Mathews takes the chair at a public dinner for the first time in his life on the 18th of the present month. That he will make a most admirable chairman there cannot be a doubt. The occasion is excellent—the Royal General Theatrical Fund—and Mr. Mathews will be at home, and fully up to the mark.

Connoisseurs and collectors are on the look out: a capital sale is coming on. Who is there at all read in the history of English collections who has not heard of that of Mr. Barrett of Lee? It was famous in Walpole's time; and, though somewhat stripped, is still famous. All that remains will be dispersed in London, by the hammer of Christie.

A subscription is on foot for raising a testimonial to the late Mr. William Weir, long and honourably connected with newspaper literature and the *Daily News*.

They have reinterred John Hunter. The great surgeon lies now in Westminster Abbey. Dean Trench would confer a real service on archaeology by disinterring King Edward I., and exposing to view, not the body or skull of Longshanks, but the crown and sceptre which he wears, idly and unseen, within his marble monument.

Some curious facts connected with current literature were brought to light before the Master of the Rolls on Saturday. Mr. Dickens discontinues *Household Words*; but Messrs. Bradbury do not.

As the nation, represented by the trustees of the National Gallery, seems determined not to buy Mr. Morris Moore's far-famed picture of "Apollo and Marsyas," Mr. Coningham, the member for Brighton, and a gentleman of distinguished taste in the fine arts, has started a money subscription of sympathy for Mr. Moore. The "Apollo and Marsyas" is unquestionably a picture for the nation to buy.

There was a curious sale of old English portraits in Pall-mall the other day. The prices were very low. What the nation obtained is as yet a secret. We therefore postpone our promised remarks respecting farsightedness in securing pictures under grants from Government.

THE THEATRES, &c.

PRINCESS.—"Henry V.," long announced for the benefit of Mr. Charles Kean, and as the crowning revival of the long series of Shakespearean dramas by which his management has been so remarkably distinguished, was produced on Monday. In magnificence and beauty it excels all his previous efforts, and will cause him hereafter to be remembered with singular honour. Mr. Kean now tells us distinctly that these grand displays of theatrical ingenuity have been voluntarily bestowed on the public at his own proper expense—to the public gain, but at his own personal loss. What praise, then, does he merit for his generous efforts to instruct and delight the lovers of high art in drama? As usual, Mr. Kean has resorted to the old chronicles for assistance in illustrating his great argument, and has added episodes to the drama of great historical value, and which, as historical pictures, are eminently interesting. First of these is the siege of Harfleur, which is literally realised on the stage. There is the fitting and fixing the engines and guns under the walls of the town, and against its gates and towers—the blowing forth of stones by the force of ignited powers—the impetuosity and fury of the terrible attack—the scarcely less terrible repulse—the smoke, the confusion, the death, and all the horrors and darkness of the strife, in the midst of which the dauntless King urges on his followers to the breach, until the ruin of the French bulwark is accomplished. The other episode is the entrance of the victorious Monarch into London, after the wonderful battle of Agincourt, the site selected being that of Old London-bridge. The street scene is actually given as described by the chronicler—the masque, with its angels and prophets, and singing-boys, and dancing-girls, spirits of kings and martyrs, and its showers of gold and silver: all here is grouped in animated and successive sections, filling the mind with a moving panorama of the glittering pageants of the olden time.

To these episodes Mr. Kean has added others, in the form of tableaux, which serve to illustrate passages in the speeches of the chorus—here presented in the person of Mrs. Kean, as *Clio*, the Muse of History; not as *Time*, as hitherto, without warrant, assumed. These tableaux present the conspirators receiving bribes from French emissaries, previous to the King's departure from Southampton; the French princes and nobles playing at dice for English prisoners; and the English soldiers preparing for the morrow's battle by acts of solemn worship. The chorus was also accompanied with musical intervals, which were frequently productive of very fine effects. The delivery by Mrs. Kean of the descriptions and sentiments—so thoroughly English, so nationally sympathetic—was magnificently and beautifully regulated—an elocutionary bouquet, quite equal to Ristori's happiest efforts.

The scenery throughout was superb. First, the English scenery. This consists of the Painted Chamber in the Royal Palace of West-

minster; Eastcheap, London; the Council Chamber in Southampton Castle; and the historical episode of the King's return to London after the battle of Agincourt, the groupings of which we have already given in detail. The French scenes are equally excellent. The rooms in the Palace of the Monarch; Harfleur; Picardy; the English Camp at Agincourt by Night; the French Camp, ditto, at Sunrise; the English Position at Agincourt; the Field after the Battle; King Henry's Pavilion; the Neighbourhood of Troyes, and the interior of its famous Cathedral, are all finely painted and elaborately set. Every resource of scenic art is, indeed, exhausted in the effects produced.

One great charm of the performance was, we may repeat, the really grand manner in which Mrs. Kean declaimed the choruses. The part of *King Henry V.* was exquisitely acted by Mr. Kean. His elocution in the war orations, and his familiar delivery in the less heroic scenes, were governed by the most correct taste and judgment. That there was no lack of fire and energy we need not add. The subordinate parts, also, had been so well drilled that the surroundings (so to speak) were in capital and fine harmony with the central figure.

STRAND.—On Thursday week a "new," but not "original," farce was produced here, under the title of "Vandyke Brown." It is by Mr. A. C. Troughton, but proceeds on the same outline of a story as Mr. Robert Bell's little piece called "First and Second Floor," an adaptation from the French drama "Rue de la Lune." Probably only the general idea is taken; the detail is certainly varied, and the fun is of a more decided kind. Mr. Vandyke Brown, an artist, returned from the Crimea, finds his first floor occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Dobbin, and rashly concludes that Mrs. Dobbin is his wife living as Mr. Dobbin's paramour. Mr. J. Clarke personates the jealous husband admirably. His noisy conduct makes him supremely ridiculous, until Mrs. Brown, whose straitened circumstances had compelled her to emigrate to the second floor, appears, and explains matters to his satisfaction. The piece was, of course, with this well-trying plot, successful. The house was well attended.

STANDARD.—Mr. Henry Marston continues to prosper, as he well merits, with the audience at this theatre. During the present week he has performed, in admirable style, the part of *Prospero*, in "The Tempest," which drama has been most liberally placed on the stage with new and appropriate scenery and costumes. Mr. Douglass decidedly deserves the patronage that he secures.

ALHAMBRA PALACE.—Messrs. Howes and Cushing are diligent in providing exciting novelties. This week they have introduced a grand pageant representing a Spanish bull-fight. The bull is represented by the horse "Tamany," which performs the dying scene with admirable effect. The whole process is elegant and gay: the cavaliers and their ladies; the matadors and picadors; the procession of spectators to witness the doings in the arena, and afterwards, when the conquered animal is carried in triumph. This stirring representation now closes the performance. The Californian Troupe still continue to exhibit their amazing manoeuvres; and the whole programme is first rate. This evening the company close their present series of engagements; but we trust soon again to witness their extraordinary feats in London.

LONDON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Wednesday Mrs. Holcroft delivered an interesting lecture, entitled "The Strong-minded Woman." It was most instructive and amusing, and is likely to correct some great errors in the public mind on the subject. It deserves, therefore, commendation as the means of doing much good in a specific direction of social importance.

MISS EDITH HERAUD will read "Antigone," in conjunction with Mr. Henry Nicholls, on Saturday next, the 9th inst., at the Crystal Palace.

MARYLEBONE INSTITUTION.—A conversazione was given here on Saturday last on the occasion of opening the Exhibition of Modern Works, the property of Jacob Bell, Esq., in aid of the funds of this institution. The collection comprises, among other notabilities, Frith's "Derby Day," Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair," and many of the chefs-d'œuvre of Landseer. It will remain open till the 9th of April.

THE WORKS OF DAVID COX.—A committee has been formed for the purpose of making collections of the works of individual artists of celebrity, the contributions of various collectors, for the purpose of occasional exhibition. Those of David Cox, one of the finest, perhaps the very finest, water-colourists the world ever saw, and one of the purest British landscape-painters England ever produced, have been selected for the first display. The collection consists of 169 works, (including some in oils, and is on view at the German Gallery in Old Bond-street, and a most pleasing and interesting exhibition it is. The profits derived, after payment of the expenses, are to be handed over to the Artists' General Benevolent Fund.

"THE MILD WINTER OF 1858-59."—In last week's Number of this Journal appeared an article with the above heading, accompanied by an explanatory diagram, in which the "law of cyclones" was brought to bear upon the solution of the question, "Why has the weather of late been so unusually mild?" The credit of having been the first to propound this theory has been claimed by a correspondent for Mr. Alfred Bird, chemist, of Birmingham—a letter from that gentleman, headed "Why is the Weather so warm?" having appeared in the Birmingham *Daily Post* of Jan. 21. In justice to Mr. Bird we give that portion of his letter which specially bears upon the subject:—"From a vast number of observations it has been found that the cyclones begin in the tropics, and that they are formed daily; that in the Atlantic Ocean they travel from the equator in a north-easterly direction, more or less; and, what is very remarkable, the whirl or circular motion is always from west to south, south to east, east to north, and north to west—exactly the reverse of the motion of the hands of a watch. As it is necessary that this should be well remembered, it will be advisable for the reader to look at a watch to more firmly impress the fact on the memory. On the south side of the equator the direction of the whirl is the very opposite. I now proceed to explain how this circular motion of the air causes the change of the weather in this part of the world. When the cyclone is formed, the north-easterly motion commences travelling over the ocean, just as we in summer see small whirls of dust on the roadside, only the ocean whirl or cyclone may be seven hundred or one thousand miles in diameter; and it has been observed that in the summer and autumn months the direction of the centres of the cyclones has been to the west of these islands. In the winter and spring months the centres of the cyclones have been observed to travel to the south—say over Portugal or the Mediterranean. Now, if the air does move in a circle, and the centre of the circumference be to the west, the effect would be that we should get a south wind, and if the centre were south-west the south wind would be very warm; this is exactly our case at the present time. Now let us suppose that a series of cyclones were travelling in a line drawn from the Island of Trinidad to the North Cape, it would at once, on a map, be seen that a wind would steadily blow over those islands from the balmy south; but let the line of direction of the centres of the cyclones be from Trinidad to Moscow, and the northern half of the cyclones would then travel over England, which would first have passed over the cold parts of northern Europe, and we then get an east wind, which being very dry attracts the moisture from our bodies, and, the heat becoming latent, we suffer severe cold. If the centres of the cyclones travel over the Mediterranean we then get a north wind; but when the centres of the cyclones travel over Iceland we get a west wind. The explanation, therefore, of this long-continued mild weather is this: that, contrary to the usual order, the centres of the cyclones in winter are taking their summer direction—namely, to the west of these islands instead of the south, and as long as this is the case we shall have a continuance of this wonderful temperature; but let the direction of these centres be changed across the Bay of Biscay, or up the Mediterranean, and down will go the temperature, in consequence of our getting the cold, dry east wind, which has travelled over the colder parts of Russia and Norway, and old Winter will assume his iron sway. It is difficult to convey by mere words the full meaning of what is here advanced. The best way is to get a map of the world on Mercator's projection, which can be bought for sixpence at the Christian Knowledge Society's dépôt, in New-street, and draw two lines, one from Trinidad to the North Cape, and the other from Trinidad to Moscow, with circles drawn on each line to the south and west of these islands, and it will be seen that, according to the position of the centres, bearing in mind the direction of the whirl, we should have a wind from every part of the compass. If this theory of the wind be correct, we may yet hope, by the assistance of the electric telegraph, to predict the direction of the approach of the cyclones from the south, and, knowing their direction, may possibly in some degree be able to foresee the weather. In fact, we may even now give a pretty good guess as to the direction of the wind at a distance by that which we experience; for, suppose we have a south-west wind, and the centre of the cyclone is to the west of the Isle of Man, then would the wind at Edinburgh be from the south-east. We also now learn why, in this latitude, the prevailing temperature depends, not upon the light of the sun above the horizon at noon, but upon the position of the centre of the cyclone. Thus, if on the 21st of December the centre of the cyclone be over the Atlantic Ocean, in latitude 50°, longitude 15° west, we shall have a summer temperature; on the other hand, if on the 21st of June the centre of the cyclone is travelling over Spain, we shall have a cold north wind approaching a winter temperature."

JOHN HUNTER.

THE remains of this distinguished anatomist, after a repose of upwards of half a century under the Church of St. Martin in the Fields, have been disinterred, in consequence of the sanitary movements now going on throughout this vast and overcrowded metropolis for the purpose of securing the health of the living. The Royal College of Surgeons of England have nobly stepped forward, to secure for them a fitting resting-place. Having obtained the consent of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey, they determined to deposit Hunter's ashes in that splendid old pile, which is still allowed to retain undisturbed possession of our illustrious dead. On Saturday last Hunter's remains were removed with all care and reverence to the Abbey, and on Monday were deposited in the north aisle between the tombs of Ben Jonson and Sir R. Wilson. The ceremonial took place at four o'clock, and long before that hour the Jerusalem Chamber—in which room the members of the medical profession were to assemble—was densely crowded. Among the company were the Earl Ducie, the Dean of Westminster, Dr. Clark, Professor Owen, Mr. Buckland, the Presidents of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and most of the *élite* of the profession. The College of Surgeons intend to complete their work by erecting near this spot a monument to Hunter's memory, and £600 has been already been scribbled towards it.

It was as an anatomist John Hunter began his bright career; and, long before its close, he had acquired a popularity as a surgeon which had never before been equalled, and has never since been surpassed.

John Hunter was the son of John and Agnes Hunter, of Kilbride, in the county of Lanark. He was born at Long Calderwood, on the 13th or 14th of February, 1728. The parish register bears the date of the 13th of February; and on the 14th of that month the Royal College of Surgeons of London celebrate the anniversary of his birth.

The late Sir Everard Home remarks that anatomy seems to have been a pursuit for which Mr. Hunter's mind was peculiarly fitted; and he applied himself to it with a perseverance of which there is hardly any example. He laboured for ten years in this branch of science, during which period he not only became acquainted with what was already known, but made considerable additions to that knowledge.

So eagerly did Mr. Hunter attach himself to the study of comparative anatomy, that he left no means unemployed to obtain possession of the rarer kinds of animals, with the view of examining into their peculiarities. For this end he applied to those who had the charge of the Royal Menagerie at the Tower for the bodies of the animals that died there; and he made similar applications to all those who made a business of collecting and exhibiting wild beasts to the public. He also purchased any of the rarer animals that came in his way; and these, with such others as were presented to him by his friends, he intrusted to the showmen to keep till they died, the more to encourage them to assist him in his labours.

In February, 1767, Mr. Hunter was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society, an earnest of those many honours which were subsequently heaped upon him. The year 1771 was signalled by the publication of Mr. Hunter's treatise "On the Natural History of the Teeth," a work which led the way to many others in rapid succession. Mr. Hunter was now advancing rapidly into public celebrity; and in 1776 he had the honour of being appointed Surgeon Extraordinary to the King; and ten years afterwards was gazetted as Deputy Surgeon-General to the Army. Professional success, however, was never the ultimate aim of his ambition, and he valued it mainly as affording the necessary means for the attainment of those scientific objects in which his soul was centred.

In 1787 the Royal Society conferred upon him its Copley medal. About this time honours were showered thick upon him, and he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society of Science at Göttingen, and of the American Philosophical Society, and also of both the Royal Society of Medicine, and of the Royal Academy of Surgery, at Paris.

His museum continued to enlarge with increasing rapidity, for which he was in no small degree indebted to the friendship of Sir Joseph Banks, who not only allowed him to take any of his own specimens, but procured him every curious animal production in his power, and afterwards divided between him and the British Museum all the specimens of the animals he had collected in his voyage round the world.

Mr. Hunter's death was sudden. He went to St. George's Hospital on the 16th of October, 1793, in his usual state of health. Meeting with things which irritated him, he went into the next room, where, turning round to Dr. Robertson, one of the physicians of the hospital, he gave a deep groan, dropped down, and expired. Mr. Hunter was in his sixty-fourth year. After his death his museum was purchased by the British Government for the public benefit for the sum of £15,000; and subsequent grants were voted for a building for its suitable accommodation. At the time of Mr. Hunter's death the collection contained upwards of 14,000 preparations and drawings, and also a quantity of manuscripts, the great majority of which related to the museum, being voluminous notes in Mr. Hunter's own handwriting, and also the labours of several amanuenses, who for many years had been in the habit of writing under his direction.

Of this noble collection, over which the greatest genius of the age has so long and ably presided and become the exponent of, Professor Owen has well said:—"The preparations and dissections display astounding industry and genius. Hunter's genius, indeed, had penetrated far back into the zoology of other days; and in his museum he left behind him the germ of all the surpassing discoveries since made in palæontology: he left enough to prove that his acute mind had embraced even this vast subject, and had appreciated the stores of matter to be derived from its study. . . . Whether viewed in a professional light or as a man of science, his zeal for his profession on the one hand, and for natural history on the other, richly entitles him to the gratitude of posterity."

John Hunter had an elder brother, William, scarcely less distinguished than himself as an anatomist, whose valuable museum is in the University of Glasgow. Our engraving is from the celebrated painting, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, in the possession of the College of Surgeons.

THE NEW RISBRIDGE UNION WORKHOUSE.

THIS building has been lately erected at Kedington, in the county of Suffolk, from the designs of Mr. J. F. Clark, of Newmarket. It is Elizabethan in character, and, from the admixture of red and white in its frontages, presents a very cheerful appearance. The building will contain upwards of six hundred paupers, exclusive of a spacious infirmary for the sick. The total length of the frontage is 366 feet, the centre of which is appropriated to the board-room, guardians' offices, and receiving-wards; the remainder of the frontage is given to the aged and infirm, and the children, who have covered arcades and grounds for exercise inclosed by palisading. The master's residence is placed in the centre, whence he has communication with all the wards by corridors, after the model-prison system. The comfort of the old and young has been particularly studied, and the general classification is admirably arranged.

LITERATURE.

THE ARTS CONNECTED WITH ARCHITECTURE, ILLUSTRATED BY EXAMPLES IN CENTRAL ITALY, FROM THE THIRTEENTH TO THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY. By J. B. WARING. Lithographed and published by Vincent Brook.

This splendid volume forms a new and important chapter in the history of early Italian art. The works of Rosini, Ottley, D'Agincourt, and others, and, later still, the labours of the Arundel Society, have done much to make known the excellence of the pioneers of art in Italy, as far as composition, design, and expression are concerned, but supplied little or nothing in respect to colour. The art of colour-printing, but recently brought to a practical bearing, affords the means of supplying this desideratum, and of producing the chefs-d'œuvre of those great men on a reduced scale, but with the complete ensemble of effect which they exhibit on the walls of the venerable edifices to which they belong. And it may be observed that this new process is peculiarly adapted to works of this class, which do not involve qualities which prove so serious an impediment and drawback to all attempts at mechanical reproduction.

In glass-painting, mosaic, and wood and stone inlaying, the pieces of various-coloured materials being placed simply in juxtaposition, without any attempt at blending by graduated tints, the work may be absolutely and exactly copied in all its details by the printing process, with a sufficient number of workings; and even in fresco, though slightly modified, a broad and bold treatment of colours was employed, which proves easily capable of textile treatment. This we consider very fortunate, for, whilst we would prefer a good engraving of a Correggio or a Titian to any attempt at chromatic imitation, there are points of essential usefulness and interest in the works of the earlier artists, as involving the application of colour to architectural decoration, which cannot be too widely explained and illustrated, and which it would be impossible to make appreciable by any amount of description unassisted by the colours themselves.

It was long the habit to underrate the works in mosaic, glass painting, and other analogous processes, as mechanical, and unworthy of art; but later experience and a juster appreciation have recog-

The examples in stained glass contained in the volume are seventeen in number (upon eight plates), taken chiefly from the Sta. Maria di Novella and the Santa Croce, at Florence, amongst the designers of which were Ghiberti (the fashioner of the marvellous gates) and Donatello. From Lucca, also, we have a fine example—one of a series of windows executed by Ugolino da Pisa (A.D. 1439).

Eight plates also are devoted to fresco, some of them comprising two or three examples—Pisa, Siena, and Florence, the earliest seats of the revived art, affording the subjects. Here, amongst the rest, we have a portion of a fresco by Giunta da Pisa (circa 1230) sufficient in character and importance to sustain his pretensions to dispute with Cimabue (who lived 1240-1300) the honour too heedlessly conceded to him, on the authority of Vasari, of having been the father of modern painting. In the other examples are glimpses at the works of Giotto, Taddeo Gaddi, Simone Memmi, Andrea Orcagna, Spinello Aretino, and other early worthies; but not sufficient in extent to give us a fair idea of their peculiar characteristics. We may take this opportunity of expressing a hope that the success which will probably attend this publication may induce the publishers to issue a second, or companion work, more exclusively devoted to early stained glass and fresco—a field affording ample materials of the highest interest and value, and without which no attempt to illustrate early art can possibly be complete.

In making this remark, however, let us by no means be understood to underrate the claims of wood-inlaying, marble-inlaying, &c., which in primitive times occasionally engaged the attention of the first masters of the day. All we would say is that, compared with fresco and stained glass, in the illustration of the history of painting, their claims are of an inferior order. In the earliest examples of wood-inlaying it was only employed as an adjunct, and it was not until the close of the fourteenth or commencement of the fifteenth century that we find it applied as an ornamental art by itself, and developed on large surfaces. Vasari informs us that Branelleschi, the celebrated architect and mathematician, gave lessons in perspective and "tarsia" (or wood-inlaying) to architects and others; of which Masaccio in painting, and Benedetto da Majano in his inlaid works, availed themselves. Other great masters in this style who lived in the fifteenth century were Giuliano da Majano (1432-1490), Baccio

Albini, and his pupil Girolamo della Cecca, David of Pistoia, Geri of Arezzo, who decorated the choir of St. Agostino in that town; and Lorenzo Canozio da Lendinaro, a fellow-student of Mantegna, who is stated by his epitaph to have inlaid the choir of Sant' Antonio at Padua with tarsia-work. In the sixteenth century flourished Fra Giovannida Verona, who, in place of the dark and light woods of two or three tints used by the Majani and their followers, gave artificial colours to his wood-inlaying "by means of waters, coloured infusions, and penetrating oils. To obtain brilliant high lights he was accustomed to use delicate slips of willow." Fra Damiano da Bergamo (also in the sixteenth century) excelled in perspectives, and in the introduction of landscape backgrounds and figures. But this was in rivalry with painting, now at its zenith of power and resource; and the decline was speedy and summary, wood-inlaying being speedily consigned to purely decorative purposes, chiefly in furniture. The examples given of this now obsolete art are extremely beautiful and interesting.

In marble-inlaying, a correlative art, Mr. Waring's volume is particularly rich, giving examples from Florence of as early as the eleventh century. Upon the whole this volume may be recommended as one of the most important contributions to art-history that have appeared for a long time.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES. With new Symphonies and Accompaniments for the Pianoforte. By M. W. BALFE. Novello.

The publishers of this work say in the preface—which is an able and interesting essay on the genius of Thomas Moore as a lyrical writer—"It is now universally acknowledged that the symphonies and accompaniments of Sir John Stevenson are by no means irreproachable, in a merely technical sense; nor do they exhibit that appropriate national colouring for which they have so long enjoyed the credit." And they add:—"In selecting Mr. M. W. Balfé to write new symphonies and accompaniments to the Irish melodies, the publishers have been impelled by a desire to put the right man in the right place. An Irishman himself, and the most popular and experienced of our native composers, Mr. Balfé may be supposed to unite in his person the qualities of musicianship and national sensibility, imperatively demanded for such a task. How well he has accomplished it must, nevertheless, be left for the public to decide."

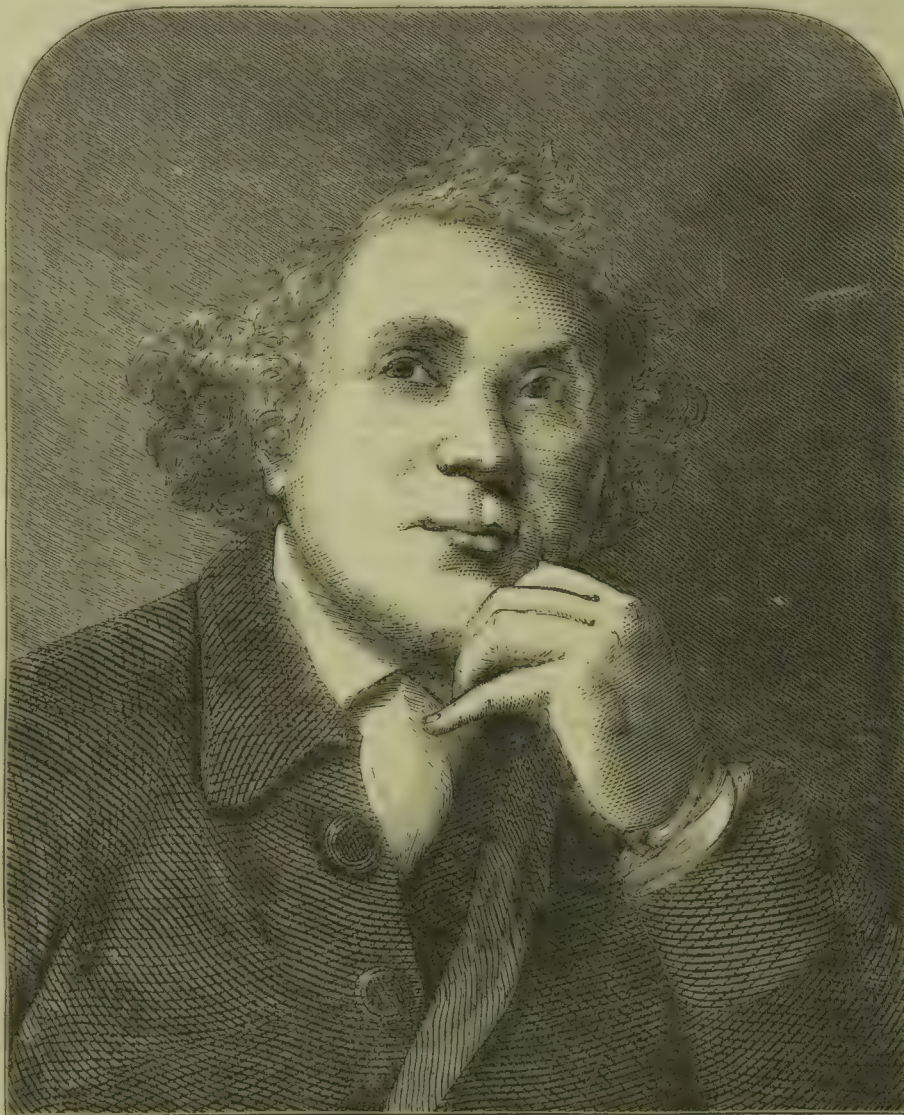
An examination of the elegant volume before us leaves no room for hesitation on this head. Mr. Balfé has executed this task in a manner becoming a genuine Irishman and an accomplished musician. He has shown himself alive to the beauties of his country's music; and he has employed the resources of his art in clothing the melodies in that light and graceful garb which enhances their beauty without detracting from their simplicity. He has avoided poverty and bareness on the one hand, and ponderous elaboration on the other. His symphonies and accompaniments do not torment the amateur player with crabbed passages, nor the ungermanised ear with chromatic harmonies. They seem to flow naturally and spontaneously, as it were, out of the melodies themselves, while the musical listener will find in them a thousand nice and delicate traits, which show the finished artist. The melodies of Ireland, in short, have never been presented to the public in a dress so tasteful and becoming.

In regard to the melodies themselves, and the lyrics with which the great bard of Ireland has for ever associated them, it would be superfluous and idle to say a single word. They are gems of poetry and song which will live as long as the English language, and as long as we preserve a sense of the beautiful in music.

The present publication contains seventy-five songs; not the whole of those contained in the original serial edition of Power, many of which, included in the later numbers of that edition, are still copyright, and are to be found only in the recent reprints of Messrs. Longman and Co. But we find here most of the songs which have gained the greatest popularity. And the work derives further value not only from the labours of Mr. Balfé, but from the beauty of the paper and typography, the clearness and accuracy of the text, and the circumstance (an immense advantage to the singer) that the whole words of the songs are printed in conjunction with the music.

"SING HEIGH-HO!" Ballad, The Words from the Poems of the Rev. C. KINGSLEY.—"MORNING." The Words by BENJAMIN WELLS. The Music of both by HERMANN SLATER. C. Slater.

These are two very pretty songs, which do honour to the talents of the composer. The Rev. Mr. Kingsley never writes a line, however slight, without stamping it with the impress of his genius. "Heigh-ho" has the quaintness of old English ballad poetry, and the music is perfectly suited to its spirit. The protraction of the rhythm in the second part of the melody has an antique effect, which is very characteristic. The accompaniment, too, is ingenious and artistic. The words of the other song, "Morning," are not so remarkable as Mr. Kingsley's, but they have at least the average merit of ballad verse. Musically speaking, this song is the better of the two. The melody is more fully developed; and the sudden transition to the minor key is bold and expressive. Both these compositions show that Mr. Slater (whose name is new to us) is musician of more than ordinary attainments.



JOHN HUNTER.—FROM THE PAINTING BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

nised their important influence upon painting in its grandest characteristics and application. The vastness of the scale upon which these works are produced, the boldness, and withal the simplicity, of design required in them, gave that mastery of hand and freedom of outline which we admire in, and which formed the chief speciality of, earlier Italian art; and these severe but grand characteristics began gradually to disappear as the charms of graduated tints, and reflected lights and hues, and the graces of chiaroscuro began to be recognised, and to be attainable almost without limit, through the medium of oil colours. With the necessity for distinctness and firmness of outline went the power of producing it; drawing became more and more neglected; and the arts, depending rather upon outward effect than the substance that should be within, declined, as all simply imitative processes inevitably must. It is not too much to add, therefore, that, both as a guide and example in art-culture generally, and as a type for decorative art in particular, these remains of early Italian art are of inestimable value; and every attempt to make them patent to us is deserving of our thanks and encouragement.

The literary contents of the volume, though not so full as one would wish, supply many interesting observations, and are for the most part written with intelligence. As glass staining or painting is again coming into vogue amongst us, the remarks upon the principles which should guide the use of this art will be read with advantage and interest. Upon the rationale of window-painting, and the intended effect, for instance, we find it pertinently remarked, in a quotation from Mr. Winston:—

The remaining objection, that it is wrong to represent a receding picture on the wall of a building, and, consequently, in a window, the glazed surface of which is but a continuation of that wall, seems to rest less on a consideration of facts or the dictates of our external senses than on a sort of mock philosophy, which seeks to escape laborious investigation by the enunciation of a "principle," than which, by the way, nothing is more easy. It may be conceded that to carry a receding picture all round a room produces an ill effect; but pictures, though representing the effect of depth and distance almost to illusion, are admitted to be allowable, provided they occupy only a portion of the wall, either by being hung against it in a frame or by being actually painted upon it; the latter sort, indeed, can plead the testimony of ages in its favour. If, then, a glass painting should have the illusion of distance, it would be unobjectionable, because necessarily it would occupy only part of the side of the room or building containing it. And, as we are accustomed to see out of a building by looking through its windows, those who mistake the painting for a real object might easily stretch the imagination a little further, and conclude that it was some object placed outside the building, until its unreality became apparent from the figures continuing to remain motionless.

SIR CHARLES EDWARD TREVELYAN, K.C.B.

THE father of Sir C. Trevelyan, the Rev. George Trevelyan, Archdeacon of Taunton, was son of Sir John Trevelyan, Bart., of Nettlecombe, in Somersetshire. Sir Charles was born on the 2nd of April, 1807, and was educated, first, at Taunton School, and afterwards at the Charterhouse and Haileybury College. He sailed for India in the middle of 1826, and arrived at Calcutta in October of that year, having visited the capitals of the two other Presidencies on his way. Early in the following year he was appointed First Assistant to the Resident at Delhi. To this station he was attached for upwards of four years, during which time he was employed on several duties of importance, receiving the special thanks of the Government for the manner in which he conducted an inquiry into the limits of the Bikaner territory, and being afterwards intrusted with the guardianship of the young Rajah of Bhutpore. But that which gained for Mr. Trevelyan the greatest reputation, and the warmest acknowledgments on the part of the Governor-General in Council, was his fearless denunciation of malpractices on the part of some whose power rendered the undertaking to expose them one of extreme difficulty and peril. Mr. Trevelyan was at this time only twenty-two years old, and, after a residence of only two years in the country, could reckon upon little sympathy on the part of the European community until his case could be fully proved; but he accomplished his task, in the words of the official despatch, "ably, honourably, and manfully," and with complete success.

During a service of two more years under the Residency of Delhi (to which city he founded a suburb still known by his name), Mr. Trevelyan originated and carried out the inquiries that led to the abolition of the transit duties by which the internal trade of the country had long been fettered; and for this service again he received the commendation of the highest authorities. He was then removed to Calcutta, where he served for upwards of four years as Deputy-Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department, and again for two years as Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue. At this city, in 1834, he married a sister of Mr. (now Lord) Macaulay, with whom he went on furlough to England in the beginning of 1838.

Mr. Trevelyan was not destined, however, to return to his post at Calcutta. A vacancy having occurred in the Assistant-Secretaryship of the Treasury by the retirement of Sir Alexander Spearman, whose health had broken down under the labours of that office, the Government of the day (that of Lord Melbourne) wisely conferred the appointment on Mr. Trevelyan. He accordingly assumed the office on the 21st of January, 1840, at the age of thirty-two, and held it until the 21st of January, 1859, a period of nineteen years. In this important post, the chief permanent appointment at the Treasury, Mr. Trevelyan was not long in becoming known to the public in connection with matters beyond the ordinary routine of official life; but it was not until the time of the great Irish famine of 1845-6-7 that his remarkable powers were appreciated. In the measures of relief undertaken at first by the Government of Sir R. Peel, and afterwards by that of Lord



SIR CHARLES EDWARD TREVELYAN, K.C.B., THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF MADRAS.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BEARD.

John Russell, Mr. Trevelyan was, to use the words of the highest authority, "the keystone" of the system, the whole of the administrative arrangements centering in him, from the first importations of Indian corn through all the period of what were known

as the Relief Works, until, from the mode of relief by the direct distribution of food, the business naturally passed, at the end of the year 1847, into the hands of the Poor-law Commissioners. The immensity of these operations may be judged of by the fact that in March, 1847, no fewer than 734,000 men, representing, at a moderate estimate of the average number of each family, upwards of 3,000,000 persons, were daily employed on the relief works by the agency of the Government. This remarkable service induced her Majesty to confer upon Mr. Trevelyan, in April, 1848, the honour of a Knight Commander of the Bath.

The superintendence of the Commissariat, which at that time attached to the office of Assistant Secretary to the Treasury, had suggested Mr. Trevelyan's employment on the occasion last referred to. The direction of that department, under the heads of the Government, continued with Sir Charles Trevelyan until December, 1854, when the constitution of a separate Secretaryship of State for War led to the absorption of this, as it has since of so many other functions, into the vast machine established in Pall-mall—a violent process, which appears to be likely to be followed by too violent a reaction. The high character which the Commissariat acquired under the Treasury, and the regret expressed by one and all of the witnesses at the recent inquiry into the department at its dissociation from Sir C. Trevelyan, afford a high testimony to his success in this portion of his duties.

In November, 1853, appeared the Report, signed by Sir Stafford Northcote and Sir Charles Trevelyan, on the "Organisation of the Permanent Civil Service," which laid the foundation of all that has been done of late years towards the improvement of the system of admission to that service, and, indeed, to the Army also. Great were the exclamations at the proposed interference with the rights of aristocratic families and influential members of Parliament to provide a maintenance at the public expense for those of their relatives whom it might be found too expensive or impossible to educate for success in the other professions; and fearful were the predictions of the condition of the country whose ordinary business would be administered by sixteen thousand Sir Charles Trevellyans of different grades. Although the system of entirely open competition has not in the civil service of Great Britain, as it has with success in that of India and in the Royal Artillery and Engineers, been as yet put to the proof, the quiet establishment of the Civil Service Commission, with the approbation of all parties concerned, has, by a limited application of the principle, exploded the blustering exaggerations with which it was at first assailed; and to the gentlemen to whose unprejudiced sagacity this great and growing improvement is due the country is under an important obligation.

The latest service of Sir C. Trevelyan in his official capacity has been his elaborate scheme for liberating the military service from the cramping and demoralising disease known as the purchase system. Others had denounced the system, while scarcely any one had defended it on its merits, but in the absence of a substitute that would work its advocates could be only half answered. This substitute Sir Charles claims to have devised.



RISBRIDGE UNION WORKHOUSE, AT KEDINGTON, SUFFOLK.

The exactness of his calculation of the cost has been called in question, but apparently only by the help of arbitrary data, as exposed in Sir Charles's reply. It may be found, however, that the redress of so pernicious an evil is not a matter which nicety of

arithmetic could retard. The papers have been presented to Parliament.

Few of our readers will have overlooked the letters to the *Times* in 1857-8 which bore the signature "Indophilus." These letters have

long been known to have proceeded from Sir Charles Trevelyan and to the statesmanlike qualities, combined with a thorough knowledge of Indian affairs, which they display, may perhaps more especially be attributed the change which has lately taken place in



this gentleman's career. In January last news having arrived that Lord Harris's health demanded his speedy return to this country, the Government of Lord Derby showed their appreciation of Sir Charles Trevelyan's great abilities by offering to him the appointment of Governor of the Presidency of Madras, a post of vast responsibility, conferring as it does the rule over many millions of people, but also one of great promise; and we may confidently hope that the new Governor's largeness of view and unflinching energy, tempered by so many years' experience of varied official life, will cause the period of his direction of affairs to be one of marked prosperity and advancement.

Our Engraving is from a photograph taken at the establishment of Mr. Beard, of King William-street, London-bridge.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The first day at Northampton was as fine as it well could be, and we never saw such a crowd on this racecourse before. The sport was quite up to its usual character; and among the Trial horses were Lifeboat, Shafto, Zuyder Zee, Fisherman, Tournament, and King-at-Arms; and a fine race between the two former ended in favour of the slashing son of Sir Hercules. The Stakes brought out twenty-four, but was a very hollow affair for Bevis, a son of Buckthorn, who was beaten four times last year, and might have been purchased for £40! Shafto was "milked" and scratched; Newcastle was disqualified; and the lengthy Gladiolus got up third; while Yorkshire Grey, overpaced from the first, never could reach the front at all. John Osborne's measure of Little Agnes also proved all wrong, and Skirmisher showed no form under 9st. after his season's rest. The Whittlebury Stakes was another pull for William Day's stable with Chirp, who was purchased as a yearling from Mr. Greville for 410 guineas. North Lincoln looked as beautiful as ever, and frightened everything but five out of the field. He was well in front till near the stand, when he stumbled twice, and was shot out of the race. In his struggle to recover himself the bride came nearly off his head, and in that guise he cantered home, third or fourth. Many thought that Wells was "at him" when he stumbled, and the general impression was against him. In the Queen's Plate, Fisherman, who left Mr. Parr's on the last day of the old year, did not prosper; but this time he separated Lifeboat and Shafto. On Wednesday the meeting opened under a fair sky, but ended in a snowstorm, and, as the course was slippery and the stake not great, North Lincoln did not come out against Gaspard. Sir Joseph Hawley commenced his winning career early by a win in the Althorp Park Stakes with Madame Eglantine, who received 9lb. from Rattlebone and 5lb. from Cheesecake, and left them in a canter by four lengths. A son of Alice Hawthorne's won a stake for Mr. Merry, who has hired the old mare; and Bartholomew, who can now draw 8st. 7lb. cleverly, smashed a post on Lord Stamford's Touchstone colt, and got unseated. Like Dick Christian he is always tumbling, as this is the second fall he has had since his Woodwood accident.

Mr. Frail holds his Shrewsbury meeting on Tuesday and Wednesday, and Ludlow and Thirsk are on Thursday and Friday. Spicebox is in the Longner Hall Stakes at the former place. There are also steeplechases on Tuesday at Bedford, on Wednesday at Shrewsbury, on Thursday at Pembroke, and on Friday at Ludlow.

The Marquis of Waterford's death whilst hunting on Tuesday has cast a sad gloom over Ireland, where he was quite idolised. It is remarkable that during the last fifty years a duke, an earl, and now a marquis, have all died this way. In England, about 1836-40, his Lordship will always be remembered as the light and soul of the steeplechase world on Cock Robin, Columbine, or The Sea; but as he invariably went wide or jumped extra fences he scarcely ever won. He kept bounds and a very large stud of horses in Ireland, over whose Curragh his "blue jacket and black cap" was very frequently successful. Barbarian, who ran second to Daniel O'Rourke for the Derby, was the sire he fancied most in his stud, to which he lately added Gemma di Vergy. He scarcely ever sent a horse over to England except for the Liverpool Steeplechase, which he never won.

Nearly all the packs will leave off this week, after a season unparalleled for openness. The Wynnstays have seldom had a better, and Mr. Tailby especially has showed brilliant sport. The Gartree Hill fox, which has beaten Lord Stamford six times, and which he vowed to catch if he took a picked pack for the purpose, got, we regret to say, headed back on Monday, and chopped in cover. Maw leaves the South Warwickshire, and is succeeded by George Wells, first whip to Sir Watkin Wynne; and James Maiden, of the Surrey Union, goes to Warwickshire as first whip. The Essex and Suffolk hounds are on sale for 400 gs.; and so are a draught of nine couple from the North Warwickshire, and Mr. Roch's eighteen-inch harriers.

Coursing is over at last; and, although both Seagull and Ragan went down after one course, the two last standers in the Biggar Cup were both English—to wit, Minié Rifle, the winner, and Shackety Hoppicker.

NORTHAMPTON AND PYCHLEY HUNT RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Trial Stakes.—Lifeboat, 1. Shafto, 2. Stand Plate.—Southsayer, 1. Artless, 2. Great Northamptonshire Stakes.—Bevis, 1. Haraton, 2. Whittlebury Stakes.—Chirp, 1. Sir Hercules, 2. The Nene Handicap.—Little Gerard, 1. Theodora, 2. Sweepstakes of 20 sovs.—Rope Dancer, 1. Queen of the May, 2. Pynchley Stakes.—Rhilus, 1. Gin, 2. Her Majesty's Plate.—Lifeboat, 1. Fisherman, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Handicap Plate.—Joan of Arc, 1. Childrey, 2. Earl Spencer's Plate.—Tiara, 1. Accurate, 2. Althorp Park Stakes.—Madame Eglantine, 1. Rattlebone, 2. St. Liz Handicap.—Pan, 1. Artless, 2. Racing Stakes.—Gaspard walked over. Sweepstakes of 20 sovs.—Thormanby, 1. Mainstone, 2. Northamptonshire Cup Stakes.—Yellow Rose, 1. Broadlands, 2. Delapre Handicap.—Macbeth, 1. Delusion, 2.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY EVENING. THE DERBY.—4000 to 400 agst. Promised Land (4).

WAR INSTRUMENTS.—Sir William Armstrong, C.B., Government engineer for rifled ordnance, accompanied by Colonel Tulloch and a number of officers composing the select committee of Woolwich Arsenal, went down to Shoeburyness on Friday week, and directed a course of experiments to test the merits of a new species of explosive fuse and improved shrapnel-shell, his recent inventions. The issue of the experiments with both productions was pronounced extremely favourable, as containing the full requirements of the service. Some of the shells were fired from a 12-pounder Armstrong gun over a range of 3000 yards. The mere contact with the surface of the water on which it alighted caused the desired explosion of the shell. On the same day Captain Norton renewed his experiments at Chatham with the wonderful projectiles that he has invented. One of them is a bolt peculiarly formed to penetrate the object fired at, and the other is that extraordinary discovery which has made Captain Norton famous, the liquid fire rifle-shell. In both cases the experiments appear to have been satisfactory; but especially successful was the liquid fire rifle-shell, which promises to become a most terrible instrument of destruction. Mr. F. A. Abel, the chemist to the War Department, has been making a series of experiments on the practising-ground of the Royal Engineers at Brompton, Chatham, with an invention of his for firing charges of mines, blasts, &c., by magnetic agency, instead of by the old plan of fuses and slow-matches. A number of Royal Engineer officers of eminence have expressed themselves in satisfactory terms at the result of the trials made. At Portsmouth the military authorities are putting up Horsfall's monster wrought-iron gun. It has been presented by the maker to the Government, and by him is being placed in permanent position at Portsmouth, so as to form part of the sea defences of that place. Messrs. Deane and Adams have patented several improvements in their revolvers. Mr. Sotheron Estcourt and the Secretary of War have brought in a bill to enable the inventors of cannon and other warlike implements to obtain patents without publishing the details of their schemes. They are first to submit the invention to the Secretary for War, and if he considers the invention of value he may at once buy it of the inventor, and certify to the Commissioner of Patents that, as it will be for the good of the public service that the invention shall be kept secret, he wishes it to be patented under the provisions of the Act. The specifications and drawings are then made up into a packet, sealed with the seal of the Secretary of War, and its contents are kept absolutely secret, no copies even being sent to Ireland or Scotland, as is done with every other patent.

THE FARM.

LENT corn and lambs fully occupy the attention of the farming world at this moment, while the great breeders from all parts are looking forward to the Dublin Show, which begins on April the 12th. Of late years this has been regarded as a great trial-meeting for the Royal Society, and we expect that Mr. Douglas (who is said to be very strong in heifers) will give us a foretaste of the Amsterdam cracks which he has in training to meet Booth and Towansley, &c., at Warwick. Mr. Luko Christy, a successful Irish breeder, has raised his voice in a long letter to Captain Croker on the old subject of forcing for shows. The system has grown to such a fearful height that many men will not enter animals of either sex, however good, in the Hanover-square lists, simply because they must undergo so much extra feeding, that their breeding qualities are often totally ruined. In fact, when you go over many small herds, who have no interest in keeping up a winning charter, and see a likely thing, the invariable answer, if you ask whether it is intended for Warwick, is, "Do you think I intend to sacrifice it for the chance of ten pounds?" This is the standing stigma on the Royal Society. They profess to go for points, whereas, it is well known that mere points, however good, never win, except the very highest condition accompanies them. The very exhibitors lament the system, and say how hard it is on them, and yet, year after year, they continue to pursue it in sheer self-defence. The consequence is that we see great herd names as winners, but we do not hear of the breakdown of valuable heifers, and in many instances the withholding of their prizes, because they have failed to prove in calf.

We believe that Cambridge Rose is not likely to leave the country; and it is said that Mr. Hailes, the purchaser of her beautiful calf, Moss Rose, has refused a 40 guinea advance on his 200 guineas. This gentleman is founding a herd at North Frith, near Tonbridge; and, under a different régime, there would be few better heifers than Moss Rose to do battle with for the honour of Kent when the Royal Society meet, as they most probably will, at Canterbury, next year.

We heard at the Cobham sale that Mr. Booth's celebrated bull, Harbinger, who was let to Messrs. Barnes and Challoner, in Ireland, for 250 guineas a year, died recently of inflammation. Although he has been twice killed by the papers, the 1200-guinea Master Butterfly is doing well in Australia. On the voyage he was most docile, but since his arrival at the antipodes he has been rather proud and awkward. The entries for the Bath and West of England, which is to be held at Barnstaple on June 1, close on Tuesday next. Lord Exeter's annual draught are to be sold on May 12; and there is expected to be a sale right worthy of Durham on April 19, when Mr. Wetherall brings his celebrated shorthorn herd to the hammer at Aldborough, near Darlington.

Her Majesty's Government has given their consent to the erection of two new bishoprics in Australia—namely, the bishopric of Brisbane (Moreton Bay) and the bishopric of Goulburn (New South Wales). Towards each of these new sees the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has contributed £1000.

The High Stewardship of the University of Oxford, rendered vacant by the death of the Earl of Devon, has been conferred by the Chancellor (the Earl of Derby) upon the Earl of Carnarvon, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. His Lordship was educated at Christ Church, and graduated in 1852, when he took a first-class in classics.

On Thursday week, at a general parade at Leith Fort, medals awarded by the Turkish Government for distinguished service in the Crimea were distributed by Colonel Fitzmayer to the Hon. Major Yelverton, Captain Sievwright, and ninety-six non-commissioned officers and men in the Royal Artillery.

Lord Redesdale has introduced a bill into the House of Lords, intitled "An Act for Preventing the Abuse of Return Tickets on Railways." His Lordship proposes that the fraudulent sale and transfer of excursion, double, or return tickets shall be punished with a fine, not exceeding (with costs) the sum of £5; and, in default of payment, imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two months.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

It having been officially intimated that it will be necessary to raise a loan of either three or five millions for India, in addition to the seven millions shortly expected in the market, and as the Russian Government is about to raise the large sum of eleven millions and three-quarters in a Three per Cent Stock at 67, Home Securities have been very flat during nearly the whole of the week, and prices have had a drooping tendency. The Unfunded Debt has likewise ruled somewhat lower.

The present financial condition of India appears to be in what may be termed a deplorable state—the result, in some measure, of the bungling system persevered in on the part of the Council in the effort to raise means to meet current expenses. The great error appears to be that two loans for indefinite amounts are virtually opened—one in a Four-and-Three-Quarters per Cent, the other in a Five-and-a-Half per Cent, loan. Native capitalists may well regard with distrust such a system, and we may rest satisfied that any future loan of magnitude must be raised here; and, further, that the drain of silver will be an unusually severe one during the next four or five months. Already one million in silver has been shipped to Calcutta on Government account; another million will shortly follow, and a third million will be forwarded if necessary. In order to meet this extraordinary demand, we are importing silver at the rate of four or five hundred thousand pounds per week; and we are, as a matter of course, shipping to the Continent the whole of the gold as it arrives from Australia and elsewhere; besides which, we are now drawing upon the stock in the Bank of England. Evidently, therefore—because we must bear in mind that the East India Railway Company have now made a demand for another million, and that the railway "calls" for the present month are very heavy, viz., £2,274,768—money is likely to become dearer, from the fact that there is a steadily increasing demand for it, and there is no prospect of an increased supply of gold in the Bank vaults. The Russian loan, too—which will realise something under £3,000,000—will require large supplies of gold, even though we are told that it will be spread over the various markets of Europe.

Amongst the week's imports of bullion we may notice £450,000 in silver from the Continent, £142,000 from New York, and £76,235 from Australia. The exports have been about £350,000 in gold, £100,000 of which was withdrawn from the Bank of England.

The demand for money has not materially increased this week; nevertheless the rates of discount have been well supported. The lowest quotation for approved short paper is 2½ per cent. Some of the banks are giving 3½ per cent for money lodged for six months, and 4 per cent if for twelve months.

We are informed that the subscription for shares in the new Credit Company in Paris has been opened, and that the amount offered to the public is £1,600,000, in 80,000 shares of £20 each.

The usual half-yearly meeting of the Canada Company has passed off extremely well. The income is steadily progressing, now that the commercial panic in Canada is over.

The transactions in Home Stocks on Monday were limited; yet, compared with Saturday, very little change took place in the quotations. Consols, for Money, were done at 95½ and 95½; Ditto, for Account, 95½; India Debentures, 97½ and 97½; Ditto Bonds, 11s. prem.; and Exchequer Bills, 32s. to 32s. prem. The fluctuations on Tuesday were trifling: Consols closed at 95½; India Debentures, 98½; Ditto Bonds, 11s. to 14s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 32s. to 32s. prem.; India Stock was 221 and 220. The market was very flat on the following day, as follows:—Consols, 95½; India Debentures, 98½; Ditto Bonds, 10s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 32s. to 35s. prem. Very little change took place in prices on Thursday, and the market was decidedly flat.—Consols were 95½; India Loan Debentures, 98½; the Bonds, 11s. prem.; and Exchequer Bills, 32s. to 35s. prem.; India Stock was dealt in at 219 to 221.

Notwithstanding that the transactions in the Foreign House have been only moderate, previous rates have for the most part been supported. The advices at hand this week from Mexico are on the whole favourable as regards the interests of the bondholders in this country; consequently, the advance in the value of Mexican Bonds has been fairly maintained.—Brazilian Five per Cents, 1829 and 1839, have marked 102½; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1859, 91½; Granada New Active Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 104½; Ditto, Deferred, 54½; Mexican Three per Cents, 21½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 91½; Ditto, Urban, 84½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 40½; Russian Five per Cents, 110½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 100½; Spanish Three per Cents, 44½; Ditto, New Deferred, 30½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 81½; Turkish Six per Cents, 93½; Turkish Four Cents, 103½; Austrian Five per Cents, 73½; and Venezuela, 42½. The Scrip of the new Turkish Six per Cent Loan has been done at from 78½ to 79½.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been dealt in to a moderate extent, at full prices.—British North American have realised 57; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 8½; London Chartered of Australia, 23½; London Joint Stock, 31½; London and Westminster, 50½; National Provincial of England, New, 23½; Oriental, 40½; Ottoman, 21½; Provincial of Ireland, New, 27; South Australia, New, 53½; and Western Bank of London, 20½.

The Miscellaneous Market has been rather flat. Canada Land Shares have marked 125; Ditto Government Six per Cents, 115½; New South Wales, Five per Cents, 113½; Nova Scotia Six per Cents Sterling Debentures, 113½; Crystal Palace, 13; Ditto, New, 5; Electric Telegraph, 103; Ditto, New, 11; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 1; European and American Steam, 3; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 1½; Mediterranean Extension Telegraph, 5½; National Discount, 41; Netherlands Land, Eight per Cent Preference, 1½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 3; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 84; Ditto, New, 28½; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 10½; East and West India Docks, 126; London, 90½; Victoria, 103.

The settlement of the half-monthly account in the Railway Share Market has been easily adjusted. The business done in shares generally has been much restricted; but we have no important change to notice in prices. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergato, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 61; Caledonian, 82½ ex div.; Cornwall, 5½; East Anglia, 16; Eastern Counties, 60½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 72½; Great Northern, 102½; Ditto, A Stock, 86; Great Western, 58½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 94½; London and Blackwall, 68; London and Brighton, 112; London and North-Western, 94½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 38½; Midland, 101½; Norfolk, 61; North British, 53½ ex div.; North Eastern—Bewick, 92½; Ditto, Leeds, 47; North Staffordshire, 13½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 34; South Devon, 40½; West-end of London and Crystal Palace, A, 2½.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Chester and Holyhead, 40½; Preston and Wyre, 46½; Wilts and Somerset, 91.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Northern Five per Cent, 111; Caledonian, £10, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 100½ ex div.; London and Brighton, Four-and-a-Half per Cent Shares, 23; Midland—Bristol and Birmingham, 140½; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, Perpetual Six per Cent, 11½; Norfolk Debenture, Four per Cent Shares, 9; North British, 108½ ex div.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 13; Ceylon, 6; East Indian, 102½ ex new; Grand Trunk of Canada, 35½; Ditto Six per Cent Bonds, 93½; Great Indian Peninsula, 101½; Ditto, New, 4; Great Western of Canada, 16½; Ditto, New, 8½; Punjab, 4½; Indus Steam Flotilla, 9½.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 5½; Lombardo-Venetian, 8½; Namur and Liège, 8½; Paris and Orleans, 53; Sambre and Meuse, 5½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, March 28.—Although only a moderate supply of English wheat was on offer in to-day's market, the demand for all kinds ruled very inactive, but without change in value. There was a full average quantity of foreign wheat on the stands, and the transactions were wholly in retail quantities, on former terms. Fine barley changed hands steadily, at full quotations; but grinding and distilling sorts were rather cheaper. In malt very little was passing, and prices had a downward tendency. Although the show of oats was only moderate, the oat trade ruled inactive, on former terms. Beans and peas, however, were steady, at late quotations. Flour sold slowly, at full prices.

March 30.—Fine wheat and barley sold to a moderate extent, on former terms. All other kinds of produce met a dull inquiry, at late rates. Lined.—English, crushing, 31s. to 31s. 6d.; white, 31s. to 31s. 6d.; brown, 31s. to 31s. 6d.; and Suffolk, red, 32s. to 32s. 6d.; rye, 30s. to 30s. 6d.; grinding barley, 24s. to 24s. 6d.; malted, 28s. to 28s. 6d.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 24s. to 24s. 6d.; brown, 24s. to 24s. 6d.; Kingston and Ware, 22s. to 22s. 6d.; Chevalier, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; Yorkshire and Lancashire red, 24s. to 24s. 6d.; potato, 28s. to 28s. 6d.; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s. to 18s. 6d.; white, 24s. to 24s. 6d.; tick beans, 36s. to 36s. 6d.; grey peas, 37s. to 37s. 6d.; mangel, 42s. to 42s. 6d.; white, 38s. to 38s. 6d.; bolton, 42s. to 42s. 6d.; per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s. to 37s. 6d.; town households, 34s. to 34s. 6d.; country marks, 28s. to 31s. per 250 lb.; American flour, 1s. to 2s. per barrel; French ditto, 38s. to 38s. 6d. per sack.

Seeds.—There has been a steady, but by no means active, inquiry for most kinds of seed since our last report, at full prices:—English, crushing, 31s. to 31s. 6d.; white, 31s. to 31s. 6d.; brown, 31s. to 31s. 6d.; and Suffolk, red, 32s. to 32s. 6d.; rye, 30s. to 30s. 6d.; grinding barley, 24s. to 24s. 6d.; malted, 28s. to 28s. 6d.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 24s. to 24s. 6d.; brown, 24s. to 24s. 6d.; Kingston and Ware, 22s. to 22s. 6d.; Chevalier, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; Yorkshire and Lancashire red, 24s. to 24s. 6d.; potato, 28s. to 28s. 6d.; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s. to 18s. 6d.; white, 24s. to 24s. 6d.; tick beans, 36s. to 36s. 6d.; grey peas, 37s. to 37s. 6d.; mangel, 42s. to 42s. 6d.; white, 38s. to 38s. 6d.; bolton, 42s. to 42s. 6d.; per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s. to 37s. 6d.; town households, 34s. to 34s. 6d.; country marks, 28s. to 31s. per 250 lb.; American flour, 1s. to 2s. per barrel; French ditto, 38s. to 38s. 6d. per sack.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 40s. 6d.; barley, 34s. 2d.; oats, 23s. 4d.; rye, 32s. 9d.; beans, 40s. 6d.; peas, 38s. 10d. The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 40s. 6d.; barley, 34s. 1d.; oats, 23s. 2d.; rye, 32s. 3d.; beans, 41s. 8d.; peas, 40s. 8d. English Grain, 30s. 2d. East Week.—Wheat, 38, 217; barley, 50, 084; oats, 11, 357; rye, 60; beans, 3250; peas, 414 quarters.

Tea.—The public sales have passed off slowly, at about previous quotations. Privately the demand is less active, yet common sound Congou is held at 1s. 1½d. per lb. The shipments from China, compared with last year, have increased about 300,000 lb.

Sugar.—Most kinds of raw sugar have found buyers to a moderate extent, at late week's current prices. India has realised 88s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; Mauritius, 34s. to 4s. 6d.; Bengal, 38s. to 4s. 6d.; and Madras, 32s. to 4s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods move off slowly, at 62s. 6d. to 58s. per cwt. for common brown lump.

Coffee.—The demand still continues somewhat active, at extreme rates, to an advance of from 6d. to 1s. per cwt. Common good ordinary native Ceylon has changed hands at 56s. per cwt.

Wool.—The market is devoid of animation; nevertheless, there are no sellers on lower terms. The stock is about 80,000 tons.

Provisions.—Good and fine qualities of butter move off steadily, at fully last week's quotations; but inferior parcels are a dull inquiry, at barely late rates. Bacon is somewhat active, and is, to 2s. per cwt. dealer. Other provisions support late currencies.

Tallow.—The demand may be considered steady, at 55s. per cwt. for P.Y.C. in all positions. Higher prices have come to hand from St. Petersburg.

Oils.—Lined oil sells slowly, at 22s. 9d. to 22s. per cwt., on the spot. Rape is dull, at 38s. to 42s. 6d. Other oils are less active. Spirits of turpentine, 42s. 6d. to 43s. 6d. per cwt.

Spices.—A few parcels of Demerara rum—proof—have changed hands, at 2s. 1d.; First India, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.; and Lowlands, at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per gallon. In the value of brandy and gin spirit we have to change to notice.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 62 10s. to 64 10s.; clover ditto, 64 to 65 5s.; and straw, 41 4s. to 41 9s. per load. Trade dull.

Cattle.—Tanfield Moor, 11s.; Wylam, 14s.; Eden Main, 15s.; Gosforth, 13s. 9d.; Northumberland, 14s.; Riddell, 13s. 6d.; Cussey, 17s.; Hough Hall, 15s.; South Kellog, 17s.; West Hutton, 15s. 8d. per ton.

Pigs.—New large consignments in active request, on higher terms, 14s. per cwt. having been paid for fine East Kent pockets. In other qualities very little is doing, at late rates. The show of samples is rather limited.

Wool.—Fine English wool is firm, and quite as dear as last week. Inferior parcels, as well as foreign and colonial, command very little attention.

Prices.—The arrivals continue on a liberal scale for the time of year. Generally speaking the demand is inactive, and prices range from 4s. to 10s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—(Thursday, March 31.)—Notwithstanding that only a limited supply of beasts was on offer here to day, the demand for all breeds was in a very lively state, at Monday's decline in the quotations. We were fairly supplied with sheep, which moved off slowly, at unaltered currencies. Owing to the prevailing cold weather, lambs were very dull, and sold at 1s. 4d. per lb. Lower. About 200 ewes to hand from the Isle of Wight. Cows were in request, and for request, at full rates. Pigs and mangel cows were heavy, and rather cheaper. Per lb. to the cwt. (Canned and inferior) 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 6d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; prime coarse-wooled sheep, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; large coarse-wooled, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 4d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 6d.; large hogs, 6s. 0d. to 6s. 6d.; best small hogs, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.; lambs, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.; sucking calves, 18s. to 21s.; and quartered calves, 18s. to 20s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 512; cows, 122; sheep, and lambs, 5174; calves, 100; pigs, 270. Foreign: Beasts, 54; sheep, 860; calves, 70.

Vegetable and Lard.—The trade generally is very inactive, as follows:—Beef from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; lamb, 5s. to 6s. 2d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d. per 8lb. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERNETT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25.

BANKRUPTS.

J. WHITE, Leicester, Joiner.—T. LEAKE, Jun., Nottingham, upholsterer.—J. REDWOOD, Chartist, Dorsetshire, apothecary.—E. CULLOW, Billiter-street, City, shipowner.—J. W. REED, Ottery Saint Mary, Devonshire, grocer.—J. B. HUNKENBECK, West Hartlepool, draper.—J. CALKIN, Rothbury, Northumberlandshire, draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERS.

A. TULLOCH, Perth, clothier.—R. ROBERTSON, Glasgow, stationer.—P. BIRRELL, Forfar, farmer.—E. HILL, Dumbarton, boot and shoe maker.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

T. ADAMS, Jun., Harborne, Staffordshire, licensed victualler.

BANKRUPTS.

J. T. BURKE, Frederick's-place, Old Kent road, hat manufacturer.—W. CAVE, Bolton's-terrace, Millwall, builder.—T. ANDREWS, Barton-under-Needwood, Staffordshire, builder.—J. STENTON, Ecclesfield, Yorkshire, corn dealer.—J. PAULKNER, Liverpool, baker.—J. PEARSON, Maryport, Cumberland, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERS.

E. HILL, Dumbarton, boot and shoe maker.—Rev. H. J. QUARTLEY, Linlithgow.—T. SMITH, Cuyar-Fife, manufacturer.—P. SMITH, Arbroath, draper.—J. WINGATE and J. FLEMING, Glasgow, calico printers.—C. BECKER, Glasgow, pastrycook.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each Announcement.

BIRTHS.

On Wednesday, March 2, at Moss Park, Toronto, Canada, the wife of the Hon. George Allan, of a daughter. On the 24th ult., at Maristow, Plymouth, the Hon. Lady Lopes, of a son. On the 27th ult., at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, the wife of the Hon. W. G. Eden, of a son. On the 29th ult., at Park-street, the Countess of Durham, of a daughter. On the 29th ult., at Cavendish-square, the Lady Catherine Petre, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd of March, at the British Embassy, Paris, by the Rev. A. Gurney, Patrick Panton, Esq., M.D., of Edinburgh, Roxburghshire, to Elizabeth Josephine, youngest daughter of the late Thomas J. Fitzgerald, J.P., D.L., of Ballina Park, county of Waterford. On the 17th ult., at Corp. Captain Newton, of the Buffs, to Ernestine, daughter of Le Chevalier von Eisenbach, Consul-General of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria in the Ionian Islands. On the 10th of Feb., at Port of Spain, Trinidad, R. F. S. Stewart, Esq., son of the late Sir Michael Stewart, Bart., to Isabella Jane, eldest daughter of the Hon. C. W. Warner, her Majesty's Attorney-General of Trinidad.

DEATHS.

On the 18th of February, on board the ship Eastern Monarch, at sea, Breret Major Reginald Best Brett, of the Bombay Artillery and the late Turkish Contingent, third son of the late Rev. Joseph George Brett, of Inishlagh, Co. Wick, aged 38. He was subaltern of "Loale's Troop" of Horse Artillery through General Nott's campaign, and at Dubna under Sir Charles Napier, and served with the Turkish Contingent through the Crimean campaign. On the 15th of February, at Secunderabad, Captain Frederick Crowe, 7th M.N.L., of abscess on the liver. On the 21st ult., Emily E., Dowager Baroness de Robeck, at her residence, 6, Merlion-square East, Dublin. On the 24th ult., at Finsbury, Kent, Sir Edward Bindloss Perrott, Bart., aged 74. On the 25th ult., at 30, Grosvenor-square, the Countess of Marlowby.

THE HON. F. LYGON, M.P., F.S.A.

In the recent changes which took place in the Ministry, owing to the secession of Mr. Walpole and Mr. Henley, the appointment of Civil Lord of the Admiralty became vacant, by the transference of Lord Lovaine to the Vice-Presidency of the Board of Trade, and was filled up by the selection of the Hon. Frederick Lygon, M.P. for Tewkesbury. This gentleman is the second son of the fourth Earl Beauchamp, by Susan Caroline, daughter of the second Earl of St. Germans. He was born on the 10th of November, 1830. He completed his education at Christ Church, Oxford, and, having graduated B.A. in 1853, he was soon after chosen a Fellow of All Souls, and in due course took his degree of M.A. At the general election of 1857 he became a candidate for the borough of Tewkesbury, and was returned at the head of the poll. He declared his politics to be Conservative, but stated that he was in favour of retrenchment and reform, of the Maynooth grant, and the opening of public buildings and museums on Sundays. Very soon after he took his seat he put himself forward in the House, and on several occasions showed some aptitude for public speaking, and just so much smartness and readiness as to prove his capability for, and probably his intention not to refuse, any of those minor offices which are given by Government to more or less rising young men. Accordingly, he has obtained that distinction at a period somewhat earlier than usually falls to the lot of political aspirants, but no one has been heard to say anything which would seem to question his appointment. On his reelection, on accepting office, he was opposed at Tewkesbury by a former member for that borough, Mr. Humphrey Brown; but he carried the day without much difficulty, and resumed his seat in Parliament. Mr. Lygon is a Deputy-Lieutenant and magistrate for the county of Worcester, and a Captain in the Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry. Our Portrait of the hon. gentleman is from a photograph by John Watkins, of Parliament-street.

INAUGURATION OF A MONUMENT TO MR. STEEL AT CARLISLE.

In the presence of an assembly of the inhabitants of Carlisle and Cumberland—so vast, says the *Carlisle Journal*, as to suggest comparisons with the gatherings during the crisis of the great Reform agitation—the Mayor of Carlisle, on Wednesday, the 16th ult., unveiled the statue of the late James Steel, which had been erected in the Market-place, Carlisle. The figure, which measures nine feet, is formed of perfect Sicilian marble, and stands upon a pedestal of eleven feet. The pedestal is of grey granite, and consists of a Doric column upon a massive base, with a low pillar at each of the four corners. Upon the column is the inscription:—"James Steel, Mayor, 1845-46." The site is a noble one. From the end of Eden-bridge, up the winding and irregular approach formed by Rickergate and Scotch-street, the gleam of the white marble is caught by any one entering the city. From each of the four streets that terminate in the Market place—English-street, Castle-street, Fisher-street, and Scotch-street—the monument naturally attracts the observer, and forms, among the somewhat plain buildings by which it is surrounded, an object that the eye rests upon with pleasure.

The *Carlisle Journal*, of which Mr. Steel had been many years the editor, and latterly sole proprietor, pays an eloquent tribute to his memory, from which we take a few passages:—

"The history of the man whose memory his fellow-citizens and friends have thus highly honoured is a familiar one in this northern county. There are few inhabitants of Cumberland who have not heard the story of the struggles of his youth, the victory he gained in his manhood, and the honours and influence which were accorded to him before he was cut off while yet the vigour and activity of his spirit and intellect were undiminished. Born in 1797, in a rank of

life which made it almost a matter of ambition to aspire to the position of printer's apprentice, he found himself at the age of twelve, after having for a short while assisted his father at the loom, employed in that capacity in the office of a newspaper at Carlisle."

After having traced "the story of his life" from early youth, the *Carlisle Journal* thus describes his subsequent career:—"In the course of 1831 Mr. Steel was admitted to a share in the proprietary of the *Carlisle Journal*, and on the 17th of September, 1836, the day which witnessed the reduction of the stamp duty, the newspaper became his sole property. From that time he took position as one of the foremost citizens. His consistency of principle was acknowledged by the people of East Cumberland presenting him with the site for a house in Carlisle, on which he erected his future dwelling-place. He was elected Mayor in 1845, and again in 1846, and he was an Alderman at his death, having been a member of the Council ever since its reform. In all the works for the benefit of the municipality he bore an active part, and to their elaboration and carrying out he brought an eminently practical mind. He brought more—he brought a high character for thorough honesty and

here; and in the large hall of the building there will be spaces set apart for the reception of messages, according to their various destinations, whether for the provinces, the Continent, or the metropolitan district.

The ramifications of the telegraph are becoming so developed that it appears probable that in a very short space of time these new offices may be in immediate rapport with Hindostan, China, and even Australia; and there can be little doubt that the correspondence westward with our transatlantic cousins will soon be resumed in like manner.

The building has been constructed on the site of the Baltic Coffee-house and adjacent premises; and it may be worthy of remark that its completion is identical with the opening, by the companies occupying it, of a new line stretching direct to the north of Europe and Baltic ports, by which the business carried on by the class of brokers who for so many years made this coffeehouse their exchange as regards the produce of those ports will be wonderfully expedited.

The British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company intend to place an electric clock in the tower of the building, to give true

public spirit, a reputation for sagacity and foresight, that almost disarmed opposition, and made discordant elements work together in harmony. It was this that made him so truly honoured in the latter part of his life. The public looked upon him as the impersonation of integrity, and entertained profound confidence in the soundness of his judgment. His genial nature made him loved in private; and few men have had more or warmer friends. Throughout life he had been a martyr to a singular internal disorder that baffled the best medical skill; and, after a period of severe suffering, to this enemy he yielded his life in his fifty-fifth year. His death took place on the 16th of December, 1851. His funeral was the most largely attended, perhaps, of any that ever occurred in Carlisle,—and at their next meeting his fellow-councillors recorded their deep sorrow for his loss, and transmitted their condolence to his widow."

Our Engraving is from a photograph by Mr. Bannister, of Carlisle.

TELEGRAPH STATION,
THREADNEEDLE STREET.

THIS noble edifice is the property of the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company, and has been constructed for them upon the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. Horace Jones, Furnival's Inn. It consists on the ground floor of a large entrance gateway (with private establishments on each side for two of the former tenants of the site) leading to a lofty hall, about forty feet square, devoted to the reception of messages from the public, to be forwarded by the various telegraph companies accommodated in the building. The upper stories, reached by a convenient staircase, afford them offices and instrument-rooms.

The front is of Portland stone; and the style of architecture, both externally and internally, though treated with freedom, is Italian in detail and character. The time occupied in the erection of the edifice has been about four months and a half, and another fortnight or three weeks will see it completed. The contractors are Messrs. Ashby and Sons, Bishopsgate-street. The carving has been executed by Mr. Farmer, of Lambeth. The entrance will be paved with tiles, manufactured by the Architectural Tile Company.

The premises have been erected as a central London station for the company to whom we have mentioned they belong, and whose wires extend throughout the United Kingdom; and also for the Submarine Telegraph Company, whose telegraph cables bring this country into direct communication with all parts of Europe to which this wonderful means of communication has yet been carried.

The London District and several other Telegraph Companies that work in connection with the British and Irish Magnetic Company will also have offices



THE HON. F. LYGON, M.P. FOR TEWKESBURY, CIVIL LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.



INAUGURATION OF THE STEEL MONUMENT AT CARLISLE ON THE 16TH ULT.

Greenwich time to the frequenters of the Royal Exchange. The clock will be regulated from one of the observatories by the simple and beautiful means invented by Mr. R. L. Jones, of Chester, which was applied some years ago by Mr. Hartnup, of the Liverpool Observatory, to regulate the Townhall clock at Liverpool, by means of wires extending from the company's chief offices in the Exchange-buildings of that town. The arrangement has been attended with complete success as regards the exact indication of time. The method is peculiar, from the circumstance that by its means any large turret clocks may be controlled, a result which has not been arrived at by any other application of electricity for this purpose.

NEW POST OFFICE, MELBOURNE.

THE growth of the English colonies in Australia has been truly wonderful, and affords another illustration of the colonising power of the Anglo-Saxon race. Among the foremost of these sturdy scions of Old England is Victoria, and the rapid rise of this colony is best shown by the thriving condition of its capital, which, shooting suddenly as it were into existence, continues to expand with marvellous rapidity, and presents even now, in its long lines of glittering shops and its magnificent public buildings, much of the appearance of a European city. The streets of Melbourne are well flagged and lighted, and gas has been introduced into the Houses of Parliament, the theatres, the hotels, the churches, and many private establishments. Collins-street reminds one of Cheapside: people are to be seen there in thousands, running, buzzing, and swarming, like a mighty hive of bees. On the days that the mail for England closes the Post Office is besieged by throngs. "Boys of all sorts and sizes," writes a correspondent, "ply their noisy craft, and cries of 'Summary for England!' 'Argus, Argus!' 'Herald, Herald!' 'Age, Age!' resound on all sides. Here and there, in every principal street, you discover men presiding over small tables, provided with pens, ink, and paper, where for a consideration persons can write letters or address newspapers for England." The Post Office at Melbourne is not large enough, it seems, for the rapidly-increasing requirements of the Victorians; and a stately edifice, of which we give an Engraving, is about to be erected.

Upwards of sixty designs, comprising almost every order of architecture, were sent in by architects in competition for the new Post Office. The design of Mr. Ralph Wilson, of the firm of Crouch and Wilson, Melbourne, obtained the first premium of £300. The style of architecture is pure Italian, enriched by ornament and sculpture of the most elaborate description. The façade is broken by towers and other projections, which secure masses of shadow; and great variety of outline is gained by the same means. The entrances are in the centre of each façade, and lead at once into the spacious vestibules conducting to the great central hall. Beneath the eastern tower a wide archway is provided for the conveyance of the mail-bags to and from the sorting-rooms. At the angle of the two streets there is an ornamental tower of three stories, surmounted by a fourth, containing a clock with four dials, which, from their great elevation, will be visible from every part of the city. Over this rises a mansard roof, capped with ornamental ironwork.

The site upon which the building is to be erected is 310 by 129 feet. The principal entrance will be in Bourke-street, which will lead into the various offices and central hall, 90 feet by 40, carried out in the same style as the exterior. This hall will be devoted to the delivery of letters and newspapers applied for at windows; it will also contain private letter-boxes. On the ground floor are to be rooms for purchasing stamps and weighing letters, registration-room, dead-letter office, inspector of stamps' strong-room for stamps, foreign mail receiving-room, and inland mail receiving-room. Close to these will be the foreign and inland mail dispatch. Under a colonnade in Elizabeth-street elevation there are to be slips for posting letters and newspapers. Near the various entrances will be spacious staircases leading to the first floor, where will be found the Postmaster-General's private rooms, secretary's offices and private rooms, and messengers' room; and adjoining these offices, connected with the establishment, also resident clerk's private rooms.

The portion of the building represented in our Engraving is the Bourke-street or principal front, and so much of that of Elizabeth-street as will be included in the original site.

Mr. Kelly, in his "Life in Victoria," describing the different phases presented by that colony in 1853 and in 1857, writes thus respecting the condition of the Post Office at Melbourne in the former year:—

After parting with my old chum friend and getting the bearings of the Post Office, I bent my steps thither in expectation of finding some letters that should have come forward by a mail which left England subsequent to our departure. I found this important public building represented by a wretched wooden hovel, awkwardly propped up in a filthy quagmire, and surmounted with a clock-tower the exact counterpart of the louvre of a corn-kiln. The clock, in external appearance, was respectable enough, but the frequent and considerable changes made on its dial-plate in the course of each day warranted the idea that the hands required something beyond mechanical accuracy to keep them in their proper places. There were two approaches for inquiry, railed off at the immediate approach to the delivering apertures; but as the letters of the alphabet were impartially divided in twain and assigned to each, it followed, as a matter of course, that the aperture to which such unpopular letters as Q, U, V, X, Y, and Z were allotted would be comparatively idle, while the other would be crowded with a column of unintermitting applicants. I belonged to the popular aperture, and found that the transit of a couple of hours only brought me within the railing, when, weary and disgusted, I would have raised the siege, only that I was unwilling to subject myself to the ordeal of the jeering laugh to which every tired-out "limejuicer," as we new chums were called, was treated on his abdications. . . . This aboriginal Post Office was in 1854 encased in a specious corrugated iron edifice, which, though of a plain, simple exterior, possessed almost all the modern improvements and advantages of similar establishments. But even this commodious edifice is now (1857) doomed to demolition, and a splendid pile is about being erected on the same site, which is the most convenient position that could be chosen.

THE CORK BUTTER MARKET.

THIS market was established by a committee of merchants in 1770, in which year 105,000 firkins of butter were inspected and weighed. It was compulsory at that period, and up to 1829, that all butter brought into Cork should be taken to a public market. In the latter year Sir H. Parnell introduced a bill, which became law, allowing the makers of butter to sell it how and where they pleased, thereby getting rid of all the harsh and foolish restrictions of the old Butter Acts. The committee of merchants in Cork having called on the Mayor in the year 1829 to appoint a general weighmaster, under the 4th of Anne, they, with his advice and assistance, framed certain conventional regulations for the general government of the market, and protection of the quality and weight brand; and so admirably has this system been carried out that, though no person is obliged to come to the market, the business has vastly increased—430,000 firkins of butter having been passed through the weighhouse in 1858, being an increase of 325,000 over the quantity passed in the year 1770.

The market is divided into four compartments, which are lettered A, B, C, D. All butter presented for inspection and weighing must be ranged into those divisions in equal quantities by ten o'clock, immediately after which the butter inspectors draw for places in presence of the general weighmaster (who is a magistrate of the county and city), the secretary of the committee of merchants, the superintendent of the market, and all persons wishing to be present. By this arrangement the inspector does not know one moment before he commences inspection whose butter he is to value, thus preventing any collusion between the maker of the butter and the inspector.

After the inspector has satisfied himself as to the quality of the butter, he "calls" it, and the cask is then marked 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, or 6th, as the case may be, with a sharp iron instrument. It is then taken to the scales, where an inspector of casks attends, whose duty it is to see that all casks are made of well-seasoned timber, fit to hold pickle. The great care exercised by the committee of merchants with reference to the make of the casks has no doubt been one of the chief means of securing for Cork the entire foreign trade. The quality and weight of each cask of butter, with the maker's name, are registered in a book, which is inspected every evening by the secretary. A note or ticket containing the particulars is also filled for the farmer; and, should any dispute arise between him and the merchant to whom he consigns his butter, the books (which are kept in custody of the secretary) are referred to. After the butter has been weighed, the casks are placed in rows, as shown in the

Engraving, and there are impressed with the "quality brands," which contain private marks known only to the inspectors and maker of the brand.

When the butter inspected in this market comes to be shipped, every cask is examined by brand inspectors appointed for that purpose. Mr. Besnard, the general weighmaster, when examined some days ago before a Committee of the House of Commons, stated that for the last twenty-five years only one case of forging the "quality brand" had been attempted, and that this was discovered when the butter was being shipped. The great value of these regulations is that they ensure to the consumer the article as it leaves the sworn officers of this market. All persons entering the butter trade in connection with this market must sign rules and regulations pledging themselves, under penalties, not to tamper with the public brand, or to "decant" butter, that is, not to take first quality butter out of the cask in which it was inspected, and replace it with butter of an inferior quality. Mr. Besnard proved that only two attempts had been made to perpetrate this fraud within twenty-five years, and that both cases were detected, and the guilty parties were shut out of the trade and left the country. He also stated that, after an experience of twenty-six years, he believed it would be impossible for any one to forge the public brand or decant butter without being detected, the regulations of the market being so admirably framed and so carefully carried out. Butter of the value of one million and a half sterling passed through this market last year, which was made in the counties of Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Clare, Galway, and Tipperary, though all these counties have several market towns.

FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

IN Paris moire, satin, and velvet, have been the fashionable materials for outdoor dress during the winter. But now, when the state of the thermometer renders a change to lighter materials desirable, taffety and other silks of light texture are in high favour. We may here describe two elegant dresses which have just issued from the hands of a Parisian modiste. One is composed of grey silk, with trimmings of crimson silk. At the edge of the skirt there is a plissé of crimson; and up each side there is a broad band of grey, edged with crimson ruches. The sleeves are very wide, and have revers, ornamented with the same trimming. The corsage is plain; and round the waist there is a crimson ceinture, fixed in front of the waist by a small gold buckle. The other dress is of blue silk, with cordelières formed of plaited rouleaux of blue velvet, extending down the whole length of the skirt, and forming festoons at the bottom. At each end there are aiguillettes and tassels of passementerie. The corsage is trimmed in a corresponding style, and the sleeves are gathered up in front of the arm by a cordelière or plaiting of velvet.

Some very pretty bonnets, suited to the demi-saison, have made their appearance. They are redolent of the freshness and odour of spring. One is of white crape, drawn in crossings, so as to form small lozenge-shaped puffs, and in the angle of each is fixed a small pink daisy. The bonnet is edged by a double row of the same flowers. The under-trimming consists of a wreath of daisies, and the strings are formed of a very beautiful ribbon, having shaded stripes of pink on a white ground. Another bonnet is made of light blue crape, drawn in the same manner as that just described. Sprigs of myosotis, the flowers disposed three and three together, are placed here and there on the outside of the bonnet. In the inside there is a wreath of myosotis. Strings of white ribbon, edged with a quilling of blue.

At one of the Carnival balls in Paris the magnificent dress worn by Lady W. was greatly admired. It consisted of a robe of pink brocade figured with silver. The skirt was open in front, in the Louis XIV. style, and the open edges were fastened to the jupe by bows of pink and silver. The jupe, of white satin, had a tablier front, formed of narrow frills of blonde, amidst which were disposed festoons of silver beads. Another elegant ball dress was of white tulle, spotted with gold. The skirt was bouilloné to the height of the knees. Over the skirt there was a lace tunic. The corsage was draped and trimmed with gold fringe. A scarf of tulle, embroidered with gold, was fixed on one shoulder by a gold agrafe, then brought across the front of the corsage and fastened on one side of the waist; the ends trimmed with rich gold fringe.

We must not omit to mention a novel kind of berthe which has the advantage of being suitable for dresses of any material. This berthe is made of white tulle, with bouilloné of tulle, and three rows of silk ruche, alternating with rows of lace. Another pretty novelty is the Mignon Fichu, formed entirely of bouilloné of tulle, with small bows of cerise or sky-blue velvet, half covered by the bouilloné.

A ball dress remarkable alike for elegance and novelty is called the robe à médaillons. The novelty consists in the style of trimming, the effect of which is remarkably showy. We have seen one of these medallion dresses made of azure-blue silk. It had a single skirt, set on in large box plaits at the waist. The skirt was extremely full, and a little longer behind than in front. The trimming consisted of oval-shaped medallions formed of ruches of blue tulle. In the middle of each there was a rosette of white lace, and in the centre of the rosette a bow of blue ribbon with flowing ends finished with silver aiguillettes. These medallions were disposed obliquely all round the skirt, and in three graduated rows, the oblique direction being reversed in each. The corsage was pointed at the waist before and behind, and had a round berthe covered with bouilloné and finished with a deep fall of lace. The berthe was fixed on each shoulder by a medallion of smaller size than those on the skirt. One was also placed in front and another in the centre of the back of the berthe. The effect of this medallion trimming must be seen to be duly appreciated.

Several of those loose robes-de-chambre which the French call peignoirs have recently been made in very tasteful style. One of white cashmere has been lined throughout with light blue quilted silk: the open fronts of the robe and ends of the sleeves are trimmed with revers of the same. This robe is intended to be worn over a magnificently-embroidered jupon. The under-sleeves, likewise richly ornamented with needlework, are very full, and confined by bands at the wrists. The cordelière for the waist is a perfect marvel of passementerie, and the large blue silk tassels are of a pattern perfectly novel and unique. In Paris the Algerian robes-de-chambre are in high favour. They are made of a material manufactured for the purpose, and having a cashmere ground with broad satin stripes in brilliant shades of colour. One of these Algerian robes just made up is lined throughout with white plush, and has sleeves à la Juive fastened up by aiguillettes of passementerie, mingled with jet. The slippers to be worn with this robe are of red cashmere, embroidered with gold and jet.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1 (*Bride's Dress*).—Robe of white silk, covered with longitudinal bouillonés of tulle, separated in groups of three and three by ruches of narrow white sarcenet ribbon. Tunic of white lace, open on one side, and on the other side gathered up by a bouquet of white roses and myrtle. A broad ceinture of white taffety, with long, flowing ends, edged with a narrow ruche. The ceinture is fastened in a small bow at one side of the waist. The corsage is high, and fits closely to the figure. It has bouteilles of lace, and in front is ornamented with bouillonés of tulle and narrow frills of lace. A ruche of tulle round the throat. The sleeves of the dress are very wide, and ornamented with ruches of tulle and bouilloné. Under-sleeves, consisting of full puffs of tulle. The bridal veil of lace is square, with the angles rounded. At the back of the head a cache-peigne of white roses and myrtle.

Fig. 2 (*Court Costume*).—Robe of pink satin with a tablier front of white satin covered with bouillonés of white tulle. Sprays of pink acacia are placed obliquely across the bouillonés. The tablier front of the dress is edged with undulating rows of Alençon lace, headed by strings of pearls. The train of pink velvet is edged with bouillonés of white tulle, crossed by sprays of pink acacia, and finished by rows of Alençon lace and pearls. Corsage of white bouilloné tulle and sleeves of the same, with buttons on the shoulders. Head-dress, a tiara of diamonds, with a plume of white feathers on one side. Diamond bracelets and ear-rings. Fan of white gauze embossed with gold, and mounted on mother-of-pearl inlaid with gold. The figure in the distance shows the back of this dress.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.—The Earl of CLARENDON inquired into the conditions on which the pending congress of European Powers was convened, and the prospects of peace which this meeting of diplomatists had appeared to render possible, by the amicable solution of existing controversies.—The Earl of MALMESBURY stated that in undertaking his late mission to Vienna Lord Cowley had been fettered by no conditions: everything had been left to his own discretion. The result, however, had been to place the question on such a footing that a pacific solution of all the points in dispute might be anticipated, and an amicable termination of all the pending controversies was hoped for within the lapse of another month.

The Vexatious Indictments Bill passed through Committee. The Manor Courts (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. O. STANLEY, observing that, after the statement of the Attorney-General for Ireland, the adoption of Lord John Russell's resolution must be considered tantamount to a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry, announced his intention to withdraw his resolution in that sense.

THE REFORM BILL.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The adjourned debate on the Reform Bill was resumed by Mr. E. JAMES, who supported the resolution proposed by Lord J. Russell, commenting upon the insufficiency of the Ministerial measure and the evident weakness of the Ministerial position. The various franchises created under the bill, while adding considerably to the aggregate mass of the constituency, would in reality give occasion for an extensive manufacture of votes, which might be converted to the worst purposes of faction. Tracing the results of the vote which the House was now called upon to give, he declared that although the present bill could not pass, and the existing Government had forfeited public confidence, yet that no Administration which Lord John Russell could form would enjoy a larger share of support, if its members were merely nominated out of the Whig "stud-book."

Mr. BEAUMONT, observing that for seven years he had been a faithful supporter of Lord Palmerston, regretted that he should find himself under the necessity of voting for the second reading of the bill, and against the resolution, which he regarded merely as a trap.

Lord ELCHO believed that the Government had done wrong in undertaking the reform question at all, and found much to disapprove of in this bill. He nevertheless refused to support an amendment which he considered to be so obviously prompted by merely factious motives.

Mr. ELLICE, objecting to the bill for reasons of detail, which he explained with much particularity, observed that as matters stood he felt bound to support the resolution, as presenting the only available method for defeating a measure whose provisions were so objectionable. Commenting upon the principles whereon the old Reform Act was based, and to which he had at the time proclaimed an allegiance which had never been withdrawn, he expressed his regret at the prospect that the question was to be made the subject of agitation throughout the country, but in the face of this contingency felt it impossible to accept so imperfect and one-sided a bill as was now proposed by the Government.

Colonel SMYTH admitted that the bill was objectionable in some respects. As it might, however, be amended in Committee, and as it was brought forward by a Government in whom he felt confidence, and who in many respects, especially as regarding the reforms of the army and navy, had deserved it, he consented to vote for the second reading.

Mr. J. LOCKE consented to adopt the amendment, though believing that it did not go half far enough, but as a preferable alternative to the Government measure.

Lord A. V. TEMPEST supported the bill.

Mr. M. MILNES remarked that the debate on the bill as it proceeded developed one satisfactory result—namely, that parties on all sides of the House were almost unanimously in favour of reform. He proceeded to set forth the principles on which, in his opinion, that reform should be based. The popular masses were, he believed, not very enthusiastic on the subject. There was, nevertheless, a general demand for a more considerable extension of the franchise, with which he thought it at once just and expedient to comply. He intended to vote for the resolution, as accomplishing their object more satisfactorily than the Government bill.

Sir J. GRAHAM adverted to the difficulty which he had experienced in making up his mind on the question now presented for discussion. He had hoped that the House might have been spared the duty of revising and altering the Act of 1832, while it grated on his ears to hear it now called an empirical measure. It might, perhaps, be properly denominated an experimental bill, and as such it must be acknowledged to have proved most successful. The change effected by that Act was immense. It amounted in fact to a complete though bloodless revolution, and being so extensive he had long believed that it might be considered final. But as finally could no longer be predicated of the present system, he submitted that in any measure of further reform the chief object to be attained was the settlement of the question, at any rate for some time to come, and thus close a controversy in which the very foundations of the Constitution were made the subject of debate. Adverting to the bill, he contended that, though emanating from a Conservative Government, it was founded on a total misconception of Conservative principles. Identity of suffrage was the keystone of the measure, with electoral districts and voting papers as collateral arrangements. These, he maintained, bordered upon, and could with slight change be converted into, the chief "points" of the democratic charter—equal electoral districts, manhood suffrage, and vote by ballot. Sir J. Graham then explained the part he had taken in framing the resolution before the House. Lord John Russell, who, with himself, was the only remaining member of that House who had served on the Committee which prepared the Reform Act of 1832, had conferred with him respecting the present measure when first laid on the table. They both were prepared to vote against the second reading if a direct negative were required, but concurred in thinking that the capital defects of the bill could be set forth in a resolution of the means suggested for remedying them. This had been done: the proposition lay before the Legislature, who would exercise their discretion in accepting or rejecting it; but, if accepted, the responsibility rested with the Government of modifying their measure in accordance with the principles so established, and which, he thought, would render the bill safe, sufficient, and acceptable alike to the House and the country. The right hon. Baronet then criticised in succession the different provisions of the Ministerial measure, showing how inadequately they fulfilled the essential conditions of a real Reform Bill—namely, the liberal concession of electoral privileges to the working classes, accompanied by a maintenance of those distinctions between the county and borough franchises which had always formed a fundamental element in the representative system. The bill had been called by the Colonial Secretary a "middle-class" bill, and it appeared to be supposed that the middle classes might in their selfishness support it. This expectation would, he believed, be disappointed, and he was assured that the time had come for recognising the rights of the industrial classes. Reverting to details, he objected to the proposed voting-papers, as presenting a near approximation to the ballot, a system to which he still maintained his antagonism, though confessing that the demand for it was rapidly spreading among the public. To the lodger franchise he also entertained serious objections, as comprehending a floating and irresponsible class of the population; and if the minimum rental was reduced, as had been suggested, to 4s. per week, bringing about something very closely approximating to universal suffrage. Passing on to future contingencies, the right hon. Baronet declared that he had no wish to overthrow the Government, and no intention of pursuing a factious course. If Ministers thought that they could not go on with the bill, and chose to appeal to the country, he should do nothing to frustrate that purpose; but he warned them that the day of reckoning would come, and that no Executive Administration had ever, upon similar grounds, ventured to incur an equal responsibility.

Sir J. PAKINGTON reiterated and enforced the allegation that the proceeding adopted by Lord J. Russell was unparliamentary and irregular, and declined to discuss the bill, but merely sought to embarrass the Administration. Adverting to the speech of Lord Palmerston, he observed that, in recommending the Government to accept the resolution, he had merely conveyed a covert insult, and in declaring that the House could not be dissolved without its own consent had challenged the Royal prerogative. The Government had never threatened the House with dissolution, but were resolved upon this point—that if the resolution were carried they would have nothing to do with the bill. In Committee they were ready to discuss any amendments, but would not consent to be fettered by a preliminary resolution, proposed in an unusual way and for a factious purpose. Sir J. PAKINGTON commented upon the recent deterioration in the character and conduct of public men, observing that for many years all motives of public interest had been subordinated to party intrigues, and that too many instances had occurred, of which he contended the present discussion furnished an example, in which advantage was taken of the circumstances of the hour to bring forward motions merely designed to disconcert or eject the Administration. The right hon. Baronet then adverted to the details of the measure, replying seriatim to the objections urged against its various provisions by Lord J. Russell and Sir J. Graham.

Mr. GLADSTONE having moved the adjournment of the debate, Sir G. GREY, referring to the statement that the resolution now under discussion was unparliamentary and irregular, denied that allegation, and appealed to the Speaker to corroborate his opinion on that point.

After some explanation from Sir J. PAKINGTON, THE SPEAKER ruled that the resolution was perfectly in order. Some further remarks of an explanatory nature were made by Lord PALMERSTON and Mr. WHITESIDE.

Sir G. C. LEWIS, remarking that the debate had already lasted five nights, hoped that the House might be allowed to come to a division on the following evening.

Urgent remonstrances against this protracted close of the discussion were interposed by many hon. members, and ultimately the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER intimated that no objection would be raised against the prolongation of the debate which the House might appear to desire.

The debate then stood adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

JURIS IN CIVIL CAUSES BILL.—The second reading of this bill was moved by Lord CAMPBELL, who explained and vindicated at much length the provisions of the measure, by which the opinion of three-fourths of the jury empanelled to try civil cases was to be accepted as determining the verdict.—Lord LYNDHURST opposed the bill, objecting to invade a principle which had been recognised for 500 years throughout the whole system of British jurisprudence—namely, the unanimity of juries.—The bill was supported by Earl Granville, Lord Cranworth, and Lord Kingsdown, and opposed by the Lord Chancellor and Lord Wensleydale.—On a division there appeared—Contents, 7; non-contents, 23. The bill is thus lost.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, referring to the question which had arisen respecting the continuance of the debate on the Reform Bill, suggested that the discussion should be adjourned that evening upon the understanding that it was to terminate on Thursday night. This suggestion seemed to receive the approval of both sides of the Houses.

THE REFORM BILL.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Some returns having been ordered, and leave given to bring in several bills.

The adjourned debate on the Representation of the People Bill was resumed by

Mr. GLADSTONE, who observed that, with the exception of official speakers, every member on either side who had addressed the House on the subject of reform appeared to be in perfect concurrence with one another, within very narrow shades of difference. This coincidence of opinion, on which he remarked in detail, seemed to hold out the prospect of a ready and satisfactory solution of the question. While such was the coincidence of opinion in the substance of the problem under discussion, it was, he thought, much to be regretted that the House should now be perturbed and divided by a controversy raised upon an indirect if not a false issue. According to the form of debate, on the motion for second reading, every bill should be regarded as a whole. A novelty, and, as he believed, an inconvenient novelty, was now introduced by assailing at that stage the details of the present measure. He was, therefore, unable to support the resolution of Lord John Russell; and, as he also intimated, the bill of the Government as it now stood. The resolution, he remarked, was confessedly not intended for the amendment of the bill, but for its rejection; and, in fact, constituted a political plot aimed against the occupants of the Treasury bench. If even there was a contingent prospect of a strong Government likely to carry a Reform Bill, he might have supported the resolution. But of this he saw no chance, since the various sections of the House, who might combine in their present vote, would immediately afterwards become again at variance among themselves. With regard to the bill, the difficulties of the Government arose from the errors they had committed in framing their measure, and which they would have avoided if they had adopted the propositions suggested by Mr. Walpole and Mr. Henley. He felt, nevertheless, that the Ministry—partly as the originators of the bill, partly as happening to be already in office, and partly because all other parties had failed in their attempts to solve the problem—were entitled to claim much forbearance from the House when endeavouring to contrive a satisfactory scheme of representative reform. Illustrating this conclusion by reference to the successive bills that had been introduced or promised on this subject during the past ten years, the right hon. member submitted that no unnecessary obstacles should now be placed in the way of the present measure. If the resolution were carried it had become manifest that the bill would be defeated. Yet, while agreeing with everything that had been said against it, he still thought that the measure contained some acceptable provisions, and ought to be considered in Committee. Among others he approved of the proposed redistribution of seats, which of itself comprised the most important element of every Reform Bill. Any comprehensive disfranchisement of small boroughs would prove fatal to the carriage of the bill; and, if carried, would prove injurious to the character of the House. By small constituencies, and even from nomination boroughs, members were returned whose presence in the Legislature was necessary for the diversity and the completeness of representation. This apparent paradox was, he declared, only one on paper. In practice it disappeared, and by way of proof cited the examples of Pelham, Chatham, Fox, Pitt, Canning, and Peel, all of whom had obtained ingress to Parliament through the medium of nomination boroughs. These places, indeed, had often proved the nursery-ground of statesmen. Reverting to the resolution, he observed that every object it was intended to obtain would be far more effectually ensured during the discussions in Committee. The objectionable features of the bill—the uniformity of franchise, the disfranchisement of the borough freeholders, and the transfer of votes from counties to boroughs—were doomed by general assent. These objects would be accomplished if the resolution were negatived; but if, on the contrary, it passed, there was too great probability that no Reform Bill at all would be proceeded with, and the whole question hung up for years as an object for prolonged and perhaps dangerous agitation. Passing various contingencies in review as likely to result from a vote in favour of the resolution, he maintained that, whether the Government were induced to dissolve, to resign, or merely to drop the bill, the consequences would hardly be other than disadvantageous to the public interests. A golden opportunity now existed for closing the controversy and accomplishing a satisfactory reform. If this were unhappily missed it might never return.

Mr. MONCREIFF, in supporting the resolutions, contended that they related not to isolated points but to the fundamental principles of the bill. Reiterating the objections that had been urged against the measure, he insisted that it would not extend the popular rights, but in reality increase the territorial influence and give greater power to persons who had no real connection with the constituencies. The bill was altogether experimental, and would prolong instead of terminating the agitation on the question.

Mr. R. PALMER disliked the bill in many particulars, and preferred the scheme of reform suggested by Mr. Walpole. Regarding the resolution, however, as a mere party move, he intended to vote against it, especially as the Government had intimated their willingness freely to discuss all the details of the measure when it got into Committee.

Mr. WESTHEAD opposed the bill, which he believed would injuriously disturb the existing balance of parties. It afforded extended scope for the exercise of corrupt influences, and manifested a marked distrust of the working classes.

Major EDWARDS accepted the bill as conferring a great boon on the country, by enfranchising at least 300,000 persons who at present were denied electoral privileges.

Mr. COLLIER was ready to support the resolution irrespective of all consequences. The bill was regarded in the country as a sham and delusion. The public were quiet, not because they were apathetic, but because they relied on its rejection by the House.

Sir J. WALSH opposed the resolution.

Mr. O. STANLEY explained the reason which had induced him to give notice of a vote of censure, which he had subsequently withdrawn upon the announcement made by Mr. Whitehead, that if the present amendment was carried it would be regarded as equivalent to a vote of censure by the Government.

Mr. K. MACAULAY contended that the bill effectually threw open the franchise to every class of the community. He also approved of the measure upon its broad principle; and, adverting to the amendment, traced the results which might follow the adoption of Lord John Russell's resolution with various consequences fraught with peril and perplexity.

Mr. MELLOR, alluding to the speech just delivered, noticed that one member had at last been found who seemed to approve of the bill in its entirety. He retorted on the Government members the charges of disunion and faction which they had flung out against that, the Opposition, side of the House, and declared his resolve to support the amendment.

Mr. HARDY commented upon the conduct of the Opposition, in "burking" a measure in which there were avowedly many provisions for extending the franchise and improving the system of representation. Reform bills which Lord J. Russell himself brought in contained propositions of disfranchisement quite as large as that he so much censured in the present measure. The amendment by which it had been encountered was, he argued, indirect and disingenuous, and he proceeded to point out the inconsistent nature of their argument advanced in its support. He defended the rejection of the county franchise, maintaining that the alleged identification of the county and borough franchise would be merely nominal, and have no existence in reality. The disfranchisement of such boroughs was also, in his opinion, as equally in violation of principles, and with a due regard to moderation. Mr. Hardy then explained other parts of the measure, especially that for extending the suffrage by establishing a larger franchise. The franchise of the amendment, he observed, had carefully abstained from placing themselves on a single detail in this or any other point. Belonging to different parties, they were all to stand the only in favour of a resolution which meant nothing. Concluding as it might be, however, it was carried in terms insulting to the Government, and supported in a spirit of hostility to the bill, and could only be regarded as a vote of censure upon the Administration. If the success of the resolution enabled its concoctors to form a Ministry, he prophesied that before long they would be assailed by their own supporters with propositions for sweeping reforms, and offered to shelter themselves under the protection of their Conservative and friends.

Mr. J. D. FITZHEAD denounced the personalities with which he said the discussion had been sustained by speakers on the Ministerial benches, and directed especially against Lord J. Russell. He characterised the bill as a delusion, and entered into the history of the former Reform Act, to show that the proposed disfranchisement of the borough freeholders was inconsistent with the spirit and intention of that enactment. Only a single member had ventured to approve the bill, though many professed their intention of voting for the second reading. He was prepared to support the resolution, even at the sacrifice of the bill, though he did not see why that sacrifice should be incurred, even if the amendment were carried.

On the motion of Mr. DU CANE, the debate, after some remonstrance against a premature close of the discussion, was again adjourned.

(Continued on page 330.)

FINE ARTS.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS, SUFFOLK-STREET.

The incorporated Society of British Artists—the only art-society, by the way, in London endowed with a charter—fully participates in the general advance which we have remarked at other exhibitions of the season. This activity and progress, which are as undeniable as they are gratifying, are probably owing to the combined operation of various causes. The Paris Exposition of 1855, which is to be shortly followed by a second exposition on a larger scale in the same city, by throwing our artists into relations with foreign schools, and opening a wider field for their ambition, has, doubtless, had a considerable share in this result; the Manchester Exhibition, also, by the examples it set before us, and the spirit of criticism which it encouraged amongst the public, did still more. Lastly, the return of peace and comparative ease in the money market, after some years of war and panic, have given the finishing stimulus to tendencies already acknowledged as existing, and added action to purpose. Considering all these circumstances, and viewing all that has already been done, we are inclined to augur favourably for the future position of the British school of art, which promises to be as creditable to the artists employed in it as to the taste of the public. In candour we must add to these general observations that as yet the improvement we note is more in the executive than the creative part of the art—the alphabet and grammar of the pictorial language; the higher attributes of purpose, thought and invention, being still but feebly developed. Our landscapes, with few honourable exceptions, are still mere transcripts from actual scenes in nature, without one ray of light from the artist's genius; our portraits are still servile copies of uninteresting individuals; our *genre* subjects are still too often commonplace repetitions of hackneyed materials. In all these classes we observe too generally a tendency to paint down to the level of the lowest comprehensions, and to dazzle and astonish by lurid colours and laboured execution of minute details. All this argues a low estimate of the public intelligence on the part of our artists, which the latter may one day find to their cost to be erroneous. We must add that these remarks, though true to a larger extent than could be desired, are not universally so. There are honourable exceptions, in which the artist attempts nobler themes, and a subjective mode of treatment, appealing to the higher and educated faculties; and these, when they occur, we are glad to observe, are not thrown away upon the public.

Of course the historical school, so generally in abeyance amongst us, claims but a small number of the eight hundred and odd pictures exhibited on the present occasion; but there are one or two examples in it which do credit to the purpose and the talent of the artists producing them, and claim precedence in our critical remarks. Hurlstone, the president, adopts two Shakspearean subjects—one from "Hamlet," the other from "Othello." The former picture (53) illustrates the passage (act iii., scene 4) where the Ghost appears to Hamlet in the midst of his interview with the Queen, and after the death of Polonius, to whet his "almost blunted purpose." The design is boldly conceived, but the execution does not come up to the conception, nor to our own impressions of the situation. The action of Hamlet is redundant in violence, as if he were in a passion, and about to fly at the Ghost, to punish him for his intrusion—a position utterly inconsistent with the words:—

Save me, and hover o'er me with your wings,
You heavenly guards! What would you, gracious figure?

Then, as to the figure itself, we know not where the artist chose his model; but, certainly, whilst the upper portion is tolerably developed (though by no means of a princely presence), the lower limbs are miserable failures, and the palor of the face is rather that of disease than terror and excitement. The Ghost is of colossal proportions compared with what should be the principal figure, and is represented as of a hard grey material. The composition, also, is not happy in the arrangement. It is so crowded that Hamlet's leg actually presses against the Queen's dress as he leans across her. The last-named figure, though playing a subsidiary part, is the most meritorious of the three, but the face is commonplace. The rapier, hanging in a rent in the arras, is intended to tell of the slaying of Polonius, which has just taken place; but, after all, did Hamlet leave his sword hanging there, or did he put it up again in its scabbard? In the execution this picture shows a continuance in those muddy hues and that slaty texture to which the artist is unfortunately addicted. In the "Othello" scene, on the contrary, Mr. Hurlstone attempts a brighter and warmer tone of colouring, in parts obviously emulating the Venetian school, which he probably considered peculiarly appropriate to the subject. This group—representing the interview between Othello and Desdemona (act iii., scene 4)—

Give me your hand, &c.,

is as remarkable for repose as the "Hamlet" one is for its boisterous energy. It is, upon the whole, a striking and in many respects a meritorious production; but it has defects which it is impossible to overlook. The face of the Moor is intensely black, and is wanting in that soul and intellect which are always associated with Shakspeare's grand creation. Again, looking as he does downwards, the eyes, the chief organs of expression in a picture, and the only means of lighting up such features as these, are wholly concealed beneath the overhanging eyelids. How was this? Did the artist, with the recollection of Kean's eloquent glance, despair of emulating it? Desdemona, with fair skin and golden hair, comes in in strong contrast to her swarthy lord; but the figure is too obviously a study, partly founded on recollections of some of the Marys of the late Lombard school. And why, we may ask, is she leaning so affectionately on Othello's shoulder? Neither the text nor the spirit of the scene warrants it. And why, when Othello asks for her hand, does she give him her left one—unless to show off her wedding-ring on the third finger? Desdemona, with any orthodox recollections of the etiquette of the marriage ceremony, could not have said—

'Twas that hand that gave away my heart.

Moreover, taken merely in a pictorial sense, the effect of all this arrangement is awkward—or, to speak by the dictionary, gauche in the extreme. Before concluding we must point to another error, of a still more serious kind. In order to heighten the interest and piquancy of the situation Mr. Hurlstone has thought proper to introduce the face of Iago peering with a fiendish look of triumph from behind a curtain at Othello and Desdemona—an incident perfectly impossible, judging by the context; for in the very moment afterwards, when Othello leaves Desdemona, Iago comes on in company with Cassio—both being newly arrived at the house, and in utter ignorance of the interview which has just taken place. We do not wish to be over nice in strictures of this kind, but when Shakspeare is in the case we are irresistibly tempted to it, feeling ourselves to be "nothing unless critical." We are glad to see Mr. Hurlstone aiming at loftier subjects than has been his wont, and wish him more complete success in future.

Salter takes a disagreeable incident in the life of the first James, which, upon the whole, he turns to very fair account—namely, "The Confiscation of Sir Walter Raleigh's Estate" (70). This exemplary Monarch, during the confinement of the latter in the Tower, seized upon his estate, and conveyed it by deed to his minion Carr, Earl of Somerset. The prisoner's wife, the devoted and spirited Lady Raleigh, having obtained access to the King, throws herself on her knees before him, surrounded by her children, and implores him to spare to them the remnant of their fortunes. But James's only reply was, "I maun ha' the land—I maun ha' it for Carr!" and dismissed them and their suit. The group is simply but effectively composed. The figure of Lady Raleigh, which occupies the centre, displays considerable dignity—her action and expression full of persuasive pathos; the children behind her are also interesting in their juvenile sorrow. The King is stern and imperious in his bearing, the artist, with the privilege of his art, having endowed the features with a higher character than the original could lay claim to. The figure of the minion Carr, who is receiving the deed of the confiscated estate from the hand of the King, which he acknowledges with a smirking air of triumph and gratitude, is not altogether to our liking, and might, we suspect, have been dispensed with with advantage to the unity of interest. The colouring, as in all Mr. Salter's works, is of

a high quality. The prevailing tone—particularly immediately round the figure of Lady Raleigh, who is represented in mourning—is of a sombre character; but some brighter tints are introduced in other parts. The whole is harmoniously combined, and painted with a clean and luminous brush.

It was about three years ago that Mr. Leighton astonished the world with a first work—the "Cimabue Procession"—which called forth flattering encomiums, and was honoured by being purchased by Royalty. Since then the artist has done nothing to sustain, much less to improve, upon the favourable impression he then created; and we are sorry for it. His "Samson and Delilah" (213) in the present exhibition is perhaps the weakest and most unsatisfactory work we have yet seen from his hand. His besetting error appears to be mannerism—mannerism in form and colour, based upon an imperfect estimate of the peculiarities of the early Venetian and Bolognese schools—and a general aspect of pedantry and formality is the result. The figure of Delilah, upon which the painter has bestowed much pains, glitters in rich white raiment, in the midst of a brown and dingy canvas. The Samson, who is represented of a dusky hue belonging, we are sure, to no family of the human race, is feebly drawn. The mountainous background, slovenly painted of a prevailing brown, actually presses upon the figures in front, so little attempt is there made at aerial medium.

But we now light upon a little canvas which may serve to propitiate adverse criticism. "The Opinion of the Press" (173), by T. Roberts, is the title of a picture of domestic distress, the nature of which is thus hinted at, rather than described, in the Catalogue:—

Mr. — has just left us. He brought one of the public journals, containing a criticism on my dear husband's picture, and a letter from —, declining to complete the purchase. Come as soon as you can, for we are in much trouble.—Extract from a Letter.

There is no doubt that, like the frogs in the fable, artists sometimes suffer severely from the stones thrown by ignorant and inconsiderate critics; but let them not give way so abjectly under the infliction as the young aspirant in this picture, who is actually crying, with distorted features, whilst his affectionate little wife rushes into the room and, leaning over his shoulder, seems to ask him "What's the matter?" If he have faith in his art, let him boldly face such attacks, frown down each silly assailant, and treat with the contempt they deserve such foolish old patrons as the one we here see slowly descending the stairs, who pin their faith to "what the papers say." The picture, we must add, is upon the whole a telling one—full of suggestion and appropriate accessories, and nicely painted throughout. The subject of the unfinished picture on the artist's easel—Prometheus bound and pecked at by eagles—is probably intended as suggestive of the cruel destiny of genius in an unkind and dogmatic age.

After such a succession of painful and exciting scenes as we have just passed through we will take a walk in the open air, and conclude for the present with a glance at some of the principal landscapes and out-door rustic subjects in the collection.

Cobbett is extremely happy this year, though of his eight exhibits we will only stop to mention two. "Heather Bells" (11) represents a group of healthy young people gathering wild flowers on a breezy heath, charmingly painted, with nice detail of herbage. "Children Nut-gathering" (183) reminds one a little of some previous efforts of a like kind, "May-gathering," &c.; but it is so pleasing in grouping and expression that we can excuse the artist for recurring to so favourite a theme.

Boddington has a rather bolder effort than he usually attempts—"A Summer's Morning amongst the Mountains" (19)—a lake scene, with a light pale mist rising from off the waters, and infused with much poetic feeling. The deer walking forward into the water in the foreground is rather too Landseerish; but, amidst so much original merit, this introduction may be allowed to pass. Another mountain scene by the same artist, of a different character, but, in its way, extremely successful, is that of "Autumn—the First Snow on the Hills" (497).

Vicat Cole displays a wonderful freshness and air of nature in his "Spring-time" (34), with a minuteness and severity of detail truly surprising; witness, for instance, the sharp outline of cuts of the axe on the trunk of the felled tree in the foreground, and all the articulation of various herbage. The mottled sky strikes us as a little too cold. "The Vale of Ilugwy," with Moel Siabod, Snowdon, and the Carnedd David in the distance, is equally carefully painted, but with a broader effect and a more genial tone.

T. J. Hill, besides three smaller rustic figure studies, displays talent and feeling of a high order in his "Wearied Shepherd" (49). The good-looking youth (perhaps a little too *soigné* in his costume, by the way) lies with negligent ease on the ground, on a high pasture land, the figure capably rounded and foreshortened, and his hobnailed boots done to perfection. An appropriate golden tone pervades this attractive canvas.

Pyne startles us with a grand effort, almost rivalling Turner in brilliancy, breadth of treatment, and subtle aerial medium. It is a view of "Genoa, from the New Terrace" (167). As a work of art, and as suggestive of a poetic impression, it is admirable; but a little more of nature and the severity of realism would, perhaps, improve it. The same artist, amongst other works, has "Via Appia Vecchia, near Rome" (64), which we much admire, barring only certain brimstone effects introduced into the sunrises; and "Lyme Cob, Dorsetshire Coast—Beaching Boats in a Flood Tide" (325), most vigorously handled, with bold dashes of white thickly laid on in the foam of the breakers; the favourite pink focus in the centre, and an ingenious disposal of the other prismatic colours, to carry the eye into the various recesses of the bustling scene.

We shall return to this exhibition shortly.

THE REBELS AT NANKIN OPENING FIRE ON THE "LEE" GUN-BOAT.

A LATE overland mail brought us the interesting intelligence of Lord Elgin's safe return to Shanghai from his cruise of two months' duration in the upper waters of the Yang-tse-Kiang. We now give our readers a View of the City of Nankin and of the Forts which have been constructed by the rebels, or Taipings, upon the banks of the river out of the ruins, it is supposed, of the suburbs, and the once far-famed porcelain pagoda.

The illustration and following account of the action between the British squadron, bearing the Ambassador, and the Forts of Nankin, we have been favoured with by a gentleman who was present.

The squadron, consisting of her Majesty's ships *Retribution*, Captain Charles Barker, the senior officer; the *Furious*, Captain Sherard Osborn, bearing the Ambassador's flag at the main; the *Cruiser*, Commander J. Bythessa; the *Lee* gun-boat, Lieutenant Commanding W. H. Jones; and the *Dore* tender, Lieutenant Bullock, with Commander Ward, and a staff of naval surveyors, had between the 9th and 20th of November cleared all the difficulties and shoals which beset the lower portion of the noble Yang-tse-Kiang. On the morning of the 20th of November the squadron weighed from Silver Island, near the ruined city of Chinkeng-foo, and pushed on with all rapidity for Nankin. There was considerable excitement amongst those on board, as it was known that Lord Elgin had embarked at Shanghai to proceed to Han-kow, in Hupeh, at the express invitation of the Imperial Commissioners, and that if the Taipings, or rebels, attempted to stay the squadron, or dared to fire upon the flag, they would do so at their own peril. About noon the squadron was observed to stop, and the pretty little *Lee* gun-boat was detached ahead with the Chinese secretary, Mr. Wade, as a passenger, to explain to the besieging force of Imperialists, as well as the Taipings, in case they sought for information, the peaceable and neutral purpose for which we were ascending the river. Lieutenant Jones, commanding the *Lee*, had, we knew, most stringent orders from the senior officer to the effect that on a gun being fired by either party "to bring him to" he was immediately to stop, hoist a flag of truce, proceed towards the spot whence he was fired upon, and on no account to return a shot without distinct permission; and, as she dashed like a greyhound away from the squadron, the interest in her movements became intense, and every ship put her best leg foremost to be ready to support her, the more so that the Taiping fortifications looked very formidable. At half-past three in the afternoon, about a mile and a half ahead of the ships, we saw the *Lee* near, and then pass unmolested, the Taiping outworks upon Theodolite Point; then she went up to and was allowed without challenge to pass the grand fort,

SKETCHES FROM CHINA, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

which swept the reach of the river up which we were all advancing. Those who had faith in the good sense of the Taipings had just exclaimed that all idea of hostilities was groundless when the flash of a gun, quickly succeeded by another, told a different tale. The gallant *Lee* was seen to stop and hoist a flag of truce as she had been ordered to do. In the squadron drums were beating to quarters, "full steam" was given to the engines, and all was anxiety for the issue. The *Lee* was fairly surrounded, as the rebels doubtless thought, and they would punish her temerity. The white flag, whose sacred nature former visitors, as Blue Books show, had carefully explained to these ruffians, was ignored, and gun after gun from all sides was aimed at the British gun-boat. Obedient to his instructions, the gallant Jones waited for permission before he opened fire, and merely moved slowly about to throw out the enemy's aim. Meantime the squadron had reached within gunshot; Capt. Barker had risen from a bed of sickness to take his ship into action; the *Retribution* threw out the cheering signal-shot, "Engage the enemy!" and without a moment's delay, or any delay about reconnoitring, plans of attack, and such like, the squadron, in line thus—*Retribution*, *Furious*, and *Cruiser*—dashed at the Taiping works; whilst the *Lee* and *Dove* quickly let them see that, though pretty and small, they could bite uncommonly hard. When within 1000 yards a fire was opened by the enemy upon the squadron which promised to be severe. A storm of balls swept over the *Retribution*, and cut down three men in almost as many minutes. The signalman lost his leg, a midshipman his arm, and a marine was killed by a piece of a shell. The *Furious* and *Cruiser* were only hulled, and lost no men. The *Lee* and *Dove* buzzed about and stung heartily. The Taipings might just as well have tried to hit mosquitoes as sink them. The British guns now opened fire, and very different must the Taipings have found it to an action with Imperialists. At first the return fire was spirited, but their aim became every moment worse, whilst, as the ships moved slowly along the front, every shot and shell, especially the Moorsoms, told with fatal effect upon the enemy. In thirty minutes work after work was effectually silenced, and as the sun set, and night closed in, the squadron ceased firing, and anchored above the enemy's fortifications.

The amount of daylight had hardly enabled the squadron to give the Taipings the punishment their act of treachery so justly merited, and, if the squadron had weighed on the morrow and proceeded onward without farther notice, they might have said we merely ran the gauntlet past their works, and declined a cool engagement. Arrangements were, therefore, made for the squadron to drop down

with the current of the river upon the morning of the 21st, and to read them a severe lesson. Accordingly, at daylight the action was again renewed; but the Taipings had become wiser, and declined farther fighting; the British ships, therefore, knocked over their guns, breached their forts, and fired the city with rockets; and only desisted from landing to dismantle their works when the Imperialists were seen advancing, because it was no part of the Ambassador's policy to hand over the many hundred thousands of souls within the walls of Nankin to the brutal vengeance of the Imperial soldiery or the sword of the executioner. It was remarkable what escapes the Embassy had on board the *Furious* from the fire of the batteries upon the 20th instant. Lord Elgin was especially favoured: one shot passed into his Excellency's fore-

unaccountable manner. Should he, however, have the curiosity to walk to a stream, the mystery will be solved; for he will then perceive a number of young women endeavouring, apparently, to crush every fibre of the linen against the rocks. Witnessing the barbarous treatment to which his shirts are subjected, he no longer wonders why it is they come back from the washing buttonless; his only wonder being that they come back at all. One would think they would be torn to shreds. The spot I sketched this scene at is very pretty: a nullah filled with rocks and stones, on which are perched the little girls, scrubbing, soaping, washing, and dashing the linen. It is a pleasant sight for one whose garments are not being operated on, I can assure you. The men wash as well; but the day I sketched this there were not any.



FIXING HAIR À LA TEAPOT.

cabin, another into the after-cabin, and the Ambassador's barge was knocked to pieces by two raking shot. Mr. Fitzroy, one of the *attachés*, had his watchguard cut in two by an iron splinter, and may be truly said to have been within an inch of losing his life.

The Taiping rulers were perfectly humbled by the lesson they received, and, besides an ample letter of apology, have subsequently given instructions to their followers not again to interfere with the red flag with a union-jack in the corner; in other words, the British ensign.

SKETCHES IN CHINA.

OUR Artist and Correspondent in China writes as follows in relation to the two accompanying Illustrations of Chinese life and manners:—

FIXING HAIR À LA TEAPOT.

This is a most wonderful and incomprehensible operation, and takes a long time to do. A sort of gum, made from shavings of a peculiar kind of wood, assists in keeping together the hair in its various positions. You must acknowledge that the back of it bears a strong resemblance to the handle of a teapot. A woman cannot do her own back hair in this style, therefore she is compelled to call to her assistance some woman or friend; and of course, "China custom," it is paid for in cash. On the table is one of the dressing-cases indispensable to the Celestial female. It contains looking-glass, drawers, combs, hair-pins, white powder for the complexion (you observe how civilised they are), rouge for the cheeks and lips, and a red rag. I confess the position of mademoiselle is not quite after the antique—even modern ideas of grace might object—but that is not my fault; I copy "nature," and agree with Sam Slick's ideas on that subject.

WASHING CLOTHES.

The European, when he first arrives here, is astonished to see the buttons of his shirts and other garments disappearing in a most



WASHING LINEN

S T R E E T S O F N E W Y O R K



WALL-STREET.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



BROADWAY: THE STORE OF MESSRS. E. V. HAUGHWOUT AND CO.

THE STREETS OF NEW YORK: WALL-STREET, AND BROADWAY.

WALL-STREET, New York, has a reputation in both hemispheres. It is the very centre and core of American speculation, of banks and commerce, railways, and all the affairs pertaining to them. It is like the Exchange, the Capel-court, and the Bourse of the New World; and, in the full height and tide of business, from eleven o'clock to three, offers a scene of bustle and excitement seldom seen in England, but which all may understand who remember that the Anglo-American is alike as solid and as speculative as the Englishman, and as easily excited as the Frenchman. The street was once in the very heart of New York, but owing to the rapid extension of the city, northwards and westwards, over the whole island of Manhattan, it now stands almost at its extremity. It leads from the lower portion of Broadway, near Trinity Church, to the wharves of the East River, and contains some very handsome buildings—of stone and marble—principally banks and insurance offices. At the lower end, represented in the Engraving, and covered with produce for exportation, stands the Ferry House, whence large steamers, capable of accommodating a thousand persons, besides a dozen carriages or waggons, and their accompanying cattle, arrive from Brooklyn and depart thither every ten minutes or quarter of an hour. The East River, between New York and Brooklyn, is too broad and deep for a bridge, though a bridge has often been proposed to connect the two; but as, in addition to engineering difficulties, the "bridge" would impede the rapidly-increasing commerce of New York, and especially of the whole of one side of the island of Manhattan, the idea seems to have been generally abandoned, as either impracticable or inexpedient. Brooklyn is a quiet and elegant city, offering a very remarkable contrast to its uproarious and prosperous neighbour of New York. It stands to the latter city in somewhat of the same relation as Clapham does to London, and is principally composed of the private residences of merchants and traders who desire to live away from their business, but not at too great a distance. Brooklyn and Williamsburg, now united with it, contain a population of nearly 200,000 persons.

The banks of the State of New York, which have either their headquarters or branch establishments in or near Wall-street, number no less than 294. Their capital stock, as computed by the American Almanack of the present year, amounted on the 1st of January, 1858, to 107,449,143 dollars, or nearly £22,000,000 sterling. The total number of banks in the United States at the same period is reckoned by the same authority at 1422; of which the capital stock was 394,622,799 dollars, or nearly £80,000,000 sterling. The specie circulated by these banks was 74,412,832 dollars, and their notes averaged 155,208,304 dollars, or upwards of £31,000,000 sterling.

Broadway, one of the largest, and in many respects one of the finest, streets in the world, and, beyond all comparison, the finest in America, has been described in the Transatlantic Sketches published in this Journal from time to time during the last eighteen months. We this week present an Engraving of one of the largest and handsomest of the many commercial palaces, which are gradually superseding the original and inferior buildings of this noble thoroughfare—the store or warehouse of Messrs. E. V. Haughwont and Co., manufacturers of china, glass, silver ware, cutlery, mirrors, &c. Many of the hotels and stores in Broadway are of white marble, and some of freestone; but the store of Messrs. Haughwont is entirely of iron, painted of a dark green, and forms one of the most conspicuous and attractive ornaments of Broadway. All the rooms, from the basement to the top, that look towards the street, are used as showrooms. Behind these are other series of rooms and workshops, where the proprietors employ several hundred people in the manufacture of the goods in which they deal. How different in this respect from the unsightly buildings which in England serve the purposes of the manufacturer—buildings too often the rudest, roughest, and most unshapely that it is possible to construct, and as if anything were good enough for men and women to work in! But the workpeople of Messrs. Haughwont labour in a palace. Their factory is one of the most picturesque buildings in the city; and doubtless they find it answer their purpose to produce and sell under one roof all the elegant articles for which they have established so great a reputation in America. But into this inquiry it is not our province to enter.

MONUMENT TO OFFICERS AND PRIVATES OF THE 49TH REGIMENT.

A MONUMENT has been erected in All Saints' Church, Hertford, to the memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers of the 49th (or Hertfordshire) Regiment, who fell during the late war with Russia.

The 49th disembarked at Scutari from Malta in April, 1854; it served in Bulgaria, and composed part of the expeditionary force that landed at Old Fort, in the Crimea under the late Lord Raglan. It formed, with the 41st and 47th Regiments, the Second Brigade of the Second Division. At the battle of the Alma the regiment was compelled, owing to the winding nature of the river, to cross it in three places, exposed to a very heavy fire from the enemy's batteries; it had previously forced its way through the burning village of Buriouk, which the Russians had fired before retiring across the Alma. In the defeat of the attack made on the 26th of October, 1854, on the position held by the Second Division, "the 49th mainly contributed. A company of the regiment was one of the outlying pickets on that day, and held its post for a considerable time against very superior numbers of the enemy in a manner that excited the admiration of the Army, and called forth the praises of its distinguished General, Sir De Lacy Evans. At Inkerman the regiment was hotly engaged from the commencement until the close of the action; it suffered very heavily in killed and wounded. Its beloved Colonel, the late Major-General Adams, then commanding the Second Brigade, was wounded at the head of the 41st and 49th near the Sandbag Battery, which by a daring charge they had recaptured. During the entire siege the regiment did constant duty in the trenches of the Right Attack, and was engaged in the assaults on the Redan on the 18th of June and 8th of September. On the 7th of June, 1855, the 49th again signally distinguished itself at the capture of the Quarries, and in the defence of that outwork against the repeated attempts of the Russians to retake it. Two hundred men of the regiment composed the left column of the storming party on this occasion.

The testimonial, in its design and execution, reflects the highest credit on the talent and ability of its sculptor, Mr. Edward Richardson, of Melbury-terrace, Harewood-square. The monument is a massive slab of pure Carrara marble, on which is displayed the regimental badge and colours, with winged dragon (China) and military accoutrements, mounted on a slab of grey or dove marble. The inscription table records the names of eleven deceased officers; and on a scroll tablet beneath are inscribed the names of several hundred men and non-commissioned officers who died in the faithful performance of their duty to their country.

POSTAGE OF NEWSPAPERS.—The following notice has been issued from the General Post Office:—"In order to pay the cost of transit through Egypt, newspapers sent via Southampton and Suez addressed to the East Indies, Ceylon, Mauritius, Hong-Kong, China, Australia, or any other country or place lying to the eastward of Suez, will, after the 31st of December next, be subject to an additional charge of one penny, making the rates as follow:—Upon a newspaper addressed to the East Indies, &c., when not exceeding four ounces in weight; 3d., when above four ounces and not exceeding eight ounces in weight—one penny being added for every additional four ounces or fraction of four ounces. Upon newspapers addressed to any of the other countries or places referred to, 2d. for each newspaper, of whatever weight. No alteration will be made in the postage of book packets sent by this route, as they already pay a transit rate; nor will any change be made in the postage of newspapers sent via Marseilles, the present charge on such newspapers being sufficient to cover the cost of transit through Egypt. No alteration, moreover, will be made in the postage of any newspapers which may be directed to go by 'private ship.' The charge on these newspapers will remain, as at present, one penny each. Further notice will be given before the new arrangement comes into operation."

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—It was erroneously stated in an advertisement in our Journal last week that this society was established in 1839. The Mutual Life Assurance Society was founded in the year 1834.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A LOVER OF THE GAME BUT NO PROBLEM-MAKER.—You speak only of your own taste—we of the taste of the public generally, of which, after nearly twenty years' experience, we may fairly claim to have some knowledge.
J. J. B. of Liverpool.—Of the problems (numbered) No. 1 is much too easy; 2 and 3 are but mediocre; and 4 is good.
A MEMBER, &c. &c. will, perhaps, be good enough to adopt a briefer signature; the name of the town, for example, in which his club is situated.
A GERMAN.—With pleasure.
TOURNAMENT.—White is bound under the circumstances to capture the Pawn.
J. D. and Others.—A list of the solvers of No. 788 shall be given next week, if we can find space.
S. S. Ashbridge.—"The Chess-players' Handbook," published by Bohn, of Covent-garden.
J. W. Syracuse, New York.—The mate in both is too evident.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 787 by T. J. of Hanworth, Sligo, Mansfield, Cortes, Mynheer, A. German, Greenock, Miranda, Lovel, P. T. H. Simple S. Duratete, C. W. S., Nailsworth; E. B. G. John Taylor, I. B. W. X. Y., Polonius, William, Dr. R., Philo-Chess, Magnus, O. P. Q., D. S., Cris, T. M., H. L., L. S. D., Cesar, Claremont, Hoboken, Lex, Jerry, Philip, Max, Iodine, H. B. S., Old Joe, Mary Anne, Paul, Ohio, Larry, F. R. S., N. C., W. T., Pax Lionel, Felicia, are correct. All others are wrong.

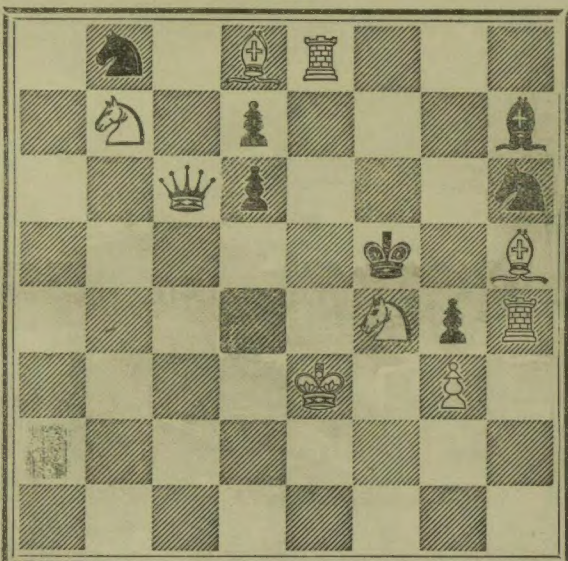
SOLUTION OF THE WELL-KNOWN POSITION PRESENTED IN ENIGMA 1100, BY MR. KLING.

- | | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. Q to Q Kt 4th | K to Q R 7th | 5. Q to Q 2nd | K to Q B 5th |
| 2. Q to Q 4th | K to Q Kt 5th | | (best) |
| | (best) | 6. Q to K 3rd | K to Q Kt 5th |
| (If Black play King to Q R 6th, White answers with Q to K B 2nd, and then effects mate in a move less.) | | 7. Q to Q 3rd | K to Q R 5th |
| 3. Q to Q B 3rd | K to Q R 7th | 8. Q to Q Kt 5th (ch) | K to Q R 6th |
| 4. Q to Q B sq | K to Q Kt 6th | 9. Q to Q Kt sq | K to Q R 5th |
| | | 10. Q to Q Kt 2nd | K to Q R 4th |
| | | 11. Q mates. | |

PROBLEM No. 789

By Mr. S. LOYD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

BLINDFOLD CHES PLAY.

TEN GAMES PLAYED SIMULTANEOUSLY WITHOUT SIGHT OF THE CHESSBOARD AND MEN.

The following well-fought game is one of ten recently played at Pittsburg by the King of blindfold players, Mr. Paulsen, at the same time, and without the assistance of chessboard and men.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| BLACK (Mr. Paulsen). | WHITE (Mr. P. L. Shields). | BLACK (Mr. Paulsen). | WHITE (Mr. P. L. Shields). |
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 3rd | 16. Kt to K 5th | Q R to Q sq |
| 2. P to Q B 4th | K B to Q B 4th | 17. P to K B 4th | Q B to K 5th |
| 3. Kt to K B 3rd | Kt to Q B 3rd | 18. Q to K 3rd | Q B to K 5th |
| 4. P to Q 4th | B to Q Kt 5th (ch) | 19. P to Q R 3rd | Q R to Q 3rd |
| 5. Q B to Q 2nd | K Kt to K B 3rd | 20. P to K B 5th | P to Q B 4th |
| 6. Q B takes B | Q Kt takes B | 21. Q to K Kt 3rd | P takes P |
| 7. Q Kt to Q B 3rd | Castles. | 22. Kt to K Kt 4th | Q to Q sq |
| 8. K B to Q 3rd | P to Q 4th | 23. P to K B 6th | P to K Kt 3rd |
| 9. Q B P takes P | P takes P | 24. Kt to K R 6th (ch) | K to B sq |
| 10. Castles. | Q Kt takes B | 25. Kt to K B 5th | Q R takes P |
| 11. Q takes Kt | P takes P | 26. Kt to K R 6th | K R to K 7th |
| 12. Q Kt takes P | Q B to K B 4th | 27. R takes R | K R takes P (ch) |
| 13. K Kt tks Kt (ch) | Q takes Kt | 28. Q takes R | B takes Q |
| 14. Q to Q B 3rd | P to Q B 3rd | 29. R takes KBP (ch) | K to his sq |
| 15. Q R to Q sq | K R to K sq | 30. R to K sq (ch) | |

And Mr. Paulsen announced mate in seven moves.

CHESS MEETING AND TOURNAMENT AT ABERDEEN.

The first meeting of this kind which has taken place in Aberdeen commenced on Saturday evening last. The company, which included most of the players in the Aberdeen and Bon-Accord Chess Clubs, with a large number of amateurs, met in the Music Hall Buildings, and, after partaking of tea, which was served in the reception-room, and electing three umpires, a ballot was taken for the tournament matches, which took place in the card-room. Our readers must understand that a tournament consists of a certain number of players (eight, sixteen, or thirty-two), which last was the number entered here, who are paired against each other by ballot, to play a match of three games; the sixteen winners are paired, in like manner, for a second match, the eight winners in which are again paired, and so on, until the two remaining conquerors fight a concluding match for the championship. By this plan it will be seen that two of the best players may be unfortunately placed against each other in the very first match, when one must be thrown out, while of two indifferent players pitted against each other, one arrives at the distinction of a conqueror, and plays in the second tourney. In all tournaments unfortunate results of this kind are inevitable, but no plan can be proposed which obviates it. The drawing excited no small interest, which was increased during the play of the combatants, and the result at the close stood as follows, the winners having the best of three games:—

FIRST MATCHES.			
WINNERS.	LOSERS.	WINNERS.	LOSERS.
1—Shearer	2 .. Price	9—Beveridge	2 .. Johnston
2—Craigie	2 .. Hosack	10—Lamb	2 .. D. Reid
3—Beverly	2 .. Rennerman	11—Walker	2 .. Simpson
4—Westland	2 .. W. Beth	12—Adams	2 .. Hislop
5—Thomson	2 .. Gordon	13—Houston	2 .. Chisholm
6—Speld	2 .. Pithe	14—Shepherd	2 .. Falconer
7—Ross	2 .. Dunn	15—Martin	2 .. Reid
8—Wight	2 .. Keith	16—Gordon	2 .. Geddes

With the exception of No. 15, all the matches in the first and part of those in the second match were finished on Saturday, the interest being well kept up as the victors were declared. About thirty games were played in the course of the evening, independent of those in the tournament, and altogether the meeting was a most successful one.

The tournament was continued on the evenings of Tuesday and Thursday in the room of the clubs. On both these occasions large numbers of spectators attended to witness the play of the combatants, which was generally of a higher character than in the first matches. On Tuesday the concluding game in the first series of matches was scored by Martin, after a brief but severe struggle. The result at the close of Thursday's meeting stood thus:—

SECOND MATCHES.			
WINNERS.	LOSERS.	WINNERS.	LOSERS.
1—Walker	2 .. Beveridge	5—Westland	2 .. Ross
2—Speld	2 .. Lamb	6—Beverly	2 .. Shepherd
3—Craigie	2 .. Houston	7—Thomson	2 .. Wight
4—Martin	2 .. Adams	8—Gordon	2 .. Shearer

The second series of matches are thus finished; Speld, in No. 2, having the good fortune of being again adjudged the victor, in consequence of the absence of his antagonist. In the third and fourth matches the winner must score three won games; while in the fifth and final match, consisting of two players, the champion must score five.

THIRD MATCHES.			
WINNERS.	LOSERS.	WINNERS.	LOSERS.
1—Craigie	2 .. Westland	3—Speld	2 .. Beverly
2—Gordon	2 .. Walker	4—Thomson	2 .. Martin

Fourth matches still going on.

SOUTHAMPTON CHESS CLUB.—The fifth annual chess soirée will be held in the large room at the Royal Victoria Rooms, on Friday, April 8. Play to commence at four o'clock and continue throughout the evening. Players of all degrees of skill are invited to attend. Strangers are requested to introduce themselves to the president or secretary, so that they may be suitably matched.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The private view of the French Exhibition will be given on Saturday (to-day).

Mr. Mouchet, the Storekeeper of Deptford Dockyard, after a long period of service, has been granted a retiring allowance of £653.

The Great Western Railway Company has withdrawn the bill under which it was attempting to gain power to raise all its rates.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 984,507 lb., an increase of 288,566 lb. compared with the previous statement.

The Boston and Sleaford line is to be opened on the 12th inst. The event is to be celebrated at Boston by a public dinner.

The Sheriff of Perthshire has issued a proclamation against the practice of farmers saturating their seed grain with poisonous ingredients, for the purpose of destroying wood-pigeons, &c.

Sir William Armstrong is about to provide a lecture-room for the Newcastle Literary and Philosophical Society. The expense thus generously borne by Sir William will exceed £1200.

The election for Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England will be held at the Bank on Tuesday next, the 5th of April; and for Directors on Wednesday, the 6th.

The committee of the New York Chess Club have raised above six hundred dollars, with which to purchase the proposed testimonial for Paul Morphy.

Sir Maurice Berkeley writes to his friends at Gloucester that, as he claims an existing peerage, his legal advisers inform him he ought not to allow himself to be elected a member of the House of Commons.

Lady Havlock, the widow of the illustrious Sir Henry Havlock, and her daughters have returned to town, and have taken their permanent residence in Kensington Park-gardens.

The *Feuille de Cotte* mentions, as a proof of the mildness of the season, that in the small valley of Javanette, near that town, several vines have fine bunches of grapes on them.

Mr. Sumner's health is slowly but surely improving, and he expresses himself as certain of being able to resume his senatorial duties at the commencement of the next Session.

Lord Carlisle has consented to preside at the anniversary dinner in aid of the funds of the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, which will take place at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, on June 3.

An English company have offered to lay down a submarine cable between the island of Sylt, on the western coast of Schleswig, and some point on the eastern shores of England.

The Board of Trade returns for February, recently issued, show an increase in the exports of above £2,300,000 over the same month in 1858, whilst compared with 1857 the increase is £300,000.

The international congress on telegraphs, which met last year at Berne, is to meet this year at Paris, at the request of the French Government.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief will hold a levee at the Horse Guards at one o'clock on Thursday next, the 7th of April.

The Government has granted the sum of £3000 for the purpose of enlarging the Royal Engineer officers' mess at Brompton Barracks, Chatham.

Dr. W. B. Carpenter has resigned the post he has so long filled as Principal of University Hall, in order to devote his exclusive attention to his important and onerous duties as Registrar of London University.

A collection of medals and tokens (*jetons*) was sold by auction on the 8th ult., by M. Charvet, at Paris. Among the medals was one of Edmund Plantagenet (silver), which sold for 800f. There are but two examples known to exist of this medal.

Last week a monument (of which we shall give an Engraving next week) was erected in the south aisle of the choir of the Cathedral at York, in memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 33rd Regiment of Foot who fell during the Crimean war.

Thomas Cooper, author of "The Purgatory of Suicides," in a letter to a weekly journal, states that he is convinced of the necessity of immersion baptism, and proposes, on Whit-sun-eve, to become a member of the General Baptist Church, Leicester.

A lecture was delivered by Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy, on "The Financial and Executive Administration of British India," on the 23rd inst., at the United Service Institution—the Right Hon. the Earl of Ellenborough in the chair.

The centenary of Schiller's birth, which happens on the 10th of next November, is to be celebrated at Weimar by a festival, partly literary and partly musical, on the 10th of June; the summer season being considered the most fitting for gatherings of that description.

The *Medical Times* says a German savant has taken the trouble to count the number of hairs existing in four heads of hair of different colours. He found in a blond 140,409 distinct hairs; in a brown, 109,440; in a black, 102,960; and in a red, 88,740.

The Government emigrant-ship *Admiral Lyons*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 25th of September, with a total of 439 souls, arrived at Sydney, New South Wales, on the 30th of December. Ten deaths and two births occurred during the voyage.

An intimation has been received at the head-quarters of the Royal Engineers that the authorities have it in contemplation to raise two additional companies for the Corps of the Royal Engineers, in consequence of the large number of recruits now at head-quarters.

A clerk in Rothschild's house was arrested the other day on a charge of having embezzled a sum of 100,000f. While being examined in the office of the Commissary of Police, he contrived to stab himself with a knife in two places, and he now lies in a hopeless state.

Advices have been received from Alexandria to the 20th ult. The *Progresso* announces that the Viceroy has rejected the written application of M. de Lesseps for permission to commence the work of the Suez Canal, and that M. Lieanbteg, the engineer in chief, has resigned.

On Saturday last an amateur performance was given by the members of the De Trafford Dramatic Reading Society, in the Oddfellows' Hall, Stockport, in aid of the funds of the infirmary of that town. The room was crowded.

During the recent prevalence of south-westerly gales a fleet of French vessels lay at anchor in Holy Loch, and the stores became so reduced that the men betook themselves to gathering shellfish, and even snails, to supply themselves with food.

The Queen has appointed T. F. Reade, Esq., now British Vice-Consul at Tangier, to be her Majesty's Consul at that port; her Majesty has approved of Mr. A. C. Gumpert as Consul at Bombay for the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen.

The Emperor of Austria has just conferred on Baron Charles de Rothschild, Consul-General for Bavaria, the Cross of Commander of the Iron Crown; and on Baron William de Rothschild, Consul-General for Austria, the Cross of Commander of the Order of Francis Joseph.

The *Belfast Whig* announces that Mr. W. Carey Dobbs, M.P. for Carrickfergus, will succeed the late Mr. Martley as Judge of the Landed Estates Court; and adds, "We believe the appointment will be received by professional men with great satisfaction."

The *Halifax Courier* states that it is actually intended to present a testimonial to the man Hodgson, of Shipley, from whose shop was purchased the arsenic used in the lozenges which poisoned so many people in Bradford some months ago.

The Prefect of Police at Paris has just published a list of fifty cab-drivers who have obtained recompense, or honourable mention, for having, in the course of last year, given up money, bank-notes, securities, jewellery, and articles of value left in their vehicles. The value of the property restored by these men amounted to 421,453 fr.

A letter from Rome states that when the Marquis d'Azeglio waited on the Prince of Wales, to present him with the Collar of the Order of the Annunziado, he found his Royal Highness decked out with the insignia of the Golden Fleece, which the Emperor of Austria had sent to him on the previous day.

Vice-Chancellor Sir R. Kindersley, at the Fishmongers' dinner on Friday se'nnight, remarked that in the Court of Chancery, which had got an ill name for its delays, matters had been so much improved that now there were no delays, and last week one of the Judges was obliged to abstain from sitting on one day because there was no case to be heard.

The Brussels journals state that the Belgian Government has received from the Cabinets of England, France, and Russia, the assurance that their agents in China and Japan shall render every assistance to the Belgian mission which is about to be sent to those last-named countries to conclude treaties of commerce.

Louis Bene, a gentleman attached to the Prussian Legation at New York, has committed suicide by shooting himself. He left a statement alleging that he was apprehensive that he was troubled with disease of the heart; and a failure to receive remittance from Texas, where he owned large estates, impelled him to the act of self-destruction.

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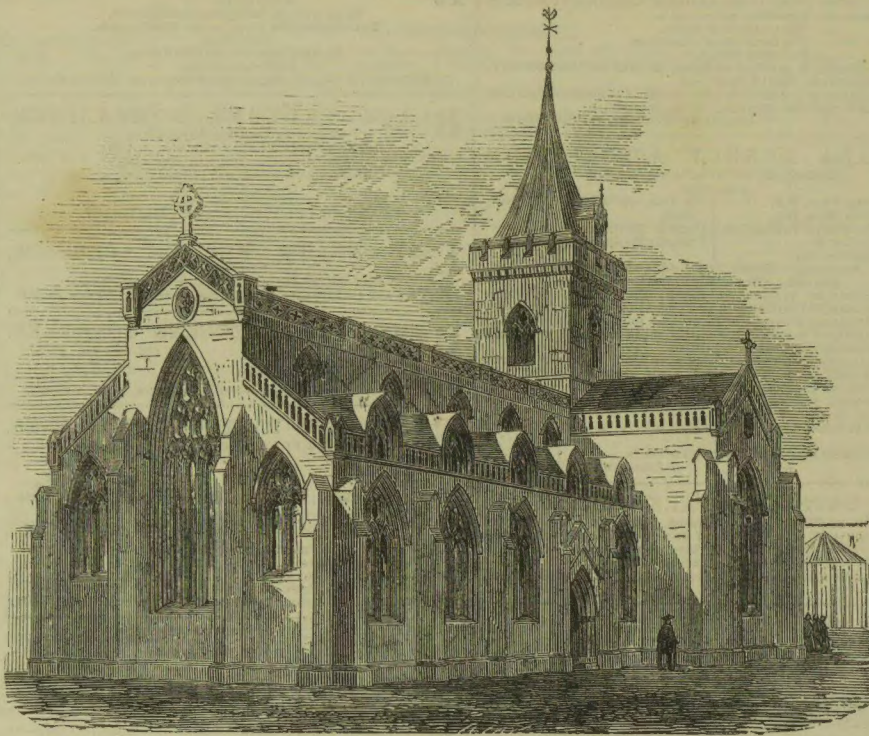
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THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, PERTH.

THIS was one of the first churches built of stone in Scotland. Tradition ascribes its origin to the Picts, after their conversion to Christianity. Since then different portions of the church have been at various times rebuilt. The first building is supposed to have been begun about the year 450, and to have been not unlike the present. In the year 1226 the church was given over to the care of the Abbot of Dunfermline. In 1329 a prescript by King Robert the Bruce (still on record) provides for its repair, and about 1400 the choir of the church was nearly rebuilt. The present building is divided by partition walls, and used as three churches—the east, the middle, and the west. the church is connected with well-known events in Scottish ecclesiastical and general history. As Perth was long the chief Royal residence in Scotland, the place where its Parliaments were held, and the capital of the kingdom till the year 1482, it is not surprising to find much concerning the city and its church before that date; but even since then, till of late years, it stands next to Edinburgh and Stirling only in the events of interest connected with it. Of these associations we select three, as of more Catholic celebrity. Two of these are from history, and one, not the least known, from fiction.

After the death of King Robert the Bruce the kingdom of Scotland was thrown into great confusion by the struggles between his descendants and the party of Baliol, who had the support of the English King. Twice did Edward III., a monarch of whom the English are justly proud, penetrate into Scotland with a victorious army. On the second of these occasions, in September, 1336, just after the celebrated battle of Halidon Hill, there occurred a memorable scene in the east church of Perth, on the very spot where the pulpit now stands. The King was standing near the high altar during the celebration of mass when his brother John, Earl of Cornwall, joined him. The Earl had made his path through the south of Scotland one scene of plunder, devastating with fire and sword, and making no distinction of party, burning churches and other sacred buildings, and putting the peaceful inhabitants to death. No sooner had the Earl approached than his Royal brother, after a few angry words, drew a dagger, and stabbed him to the heart.

The second noteworthy circumstance is one not a little celebrated in the history of the Reformation in Scotland. In the year 1559 the young Mary Stuart, the Queen of Scots, was also Queen of France. There governed in Scotland, as Viceroy, Mary of Guise, Queen Dowager. Already the Reformation, under the countenance of some of the nobility, styled the Lords of the Congregation, had made some



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progress, and John Knox had been called from his labours at Geneva. He landed at Leith on the 2nd of May. Finding the state of affairs imminent, he hastened on the 4th of May to Dundee, and immediately thereafter to Perth. At Perth were assembled most of the leading nobility and gentry who had given their adherence to the cause of the Reformation. Their purpose was to proceed to Stirling, to see justice done to four of the Reformed clergy who were to stand their trial there for preaching against the doctrines of the Papacy. The Queen Dowager, a devoted Romanist, had summoned these four men to appear on the 10th of May, and had given utterance to sentiments which left no doubt concerning their fate before her council. According to an old Scottish custom generally recognised in those times their friends were resolved to appear along with them; and, as their cause was that of the Protestant faith, those friends were not a few. Erskine of Dun, a leading man amongst the Protestants, hastened to Stirling to negotiate, and at

length wrote to Perth pledging the word of the Queen Dowager that the trial should not proceed. That promise, like most of the kind in that day, was broken. The clergymen were summoned, and, on nonappearance, were outlawed. Erskine himself narrowly escaped imprisonment, and, leaving Stirling on the 10th, arrived at Perth late that night. Next morning the news had spread among the Protestant burghers, who vented considerable indignation to no great purpose on the deceitful Regent. During the day Knox preached in the Church of St. John. The pulpit was fixed on a pillar which now divides the east church from the middle. The sermon was on the sin of idolatry, and fell on hearts already exasperated by the news of that morning. For a description of the scene which followed we refer our readers to the account given by Knox himself, in his "History of the Reformation in Scotland," vol. i., pp. 321-324.

Whatever may be the interest of the two former scenes to Southern readers, there are none who do not know the fictions of Sir Walter Scott. One of his novels ("The Fair Maid of Perth") touches on many local legends and scenes, and, among the rest, one of his not least vivid pictures is represented to have occurred in the east church—we mean the trial by bier-right. Sir Walter had visited the church, and his description tallies with its present state.

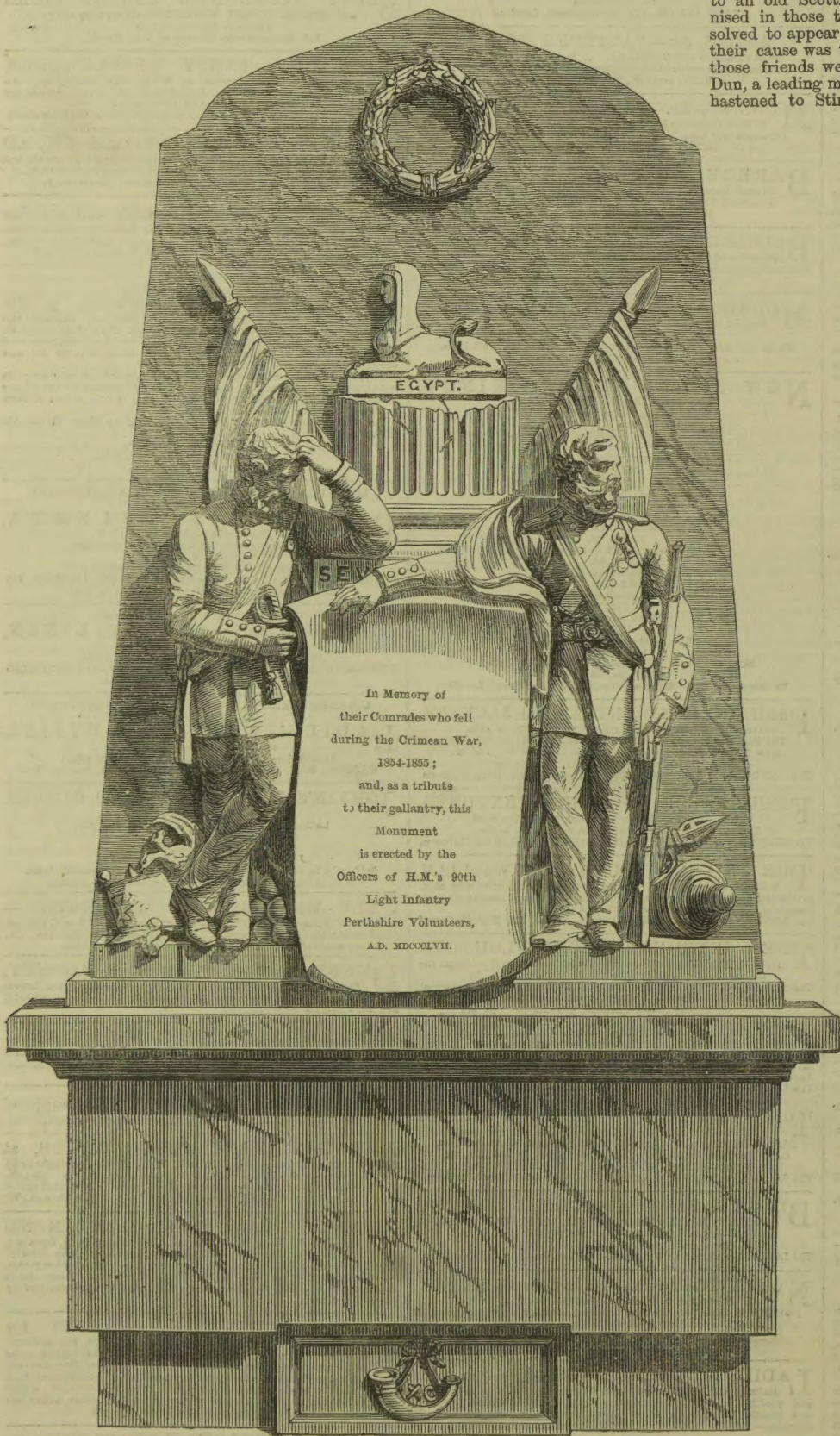
The church is built in the form of a cross, and surmounted by a large square tower, in which is placed a peal of bells, the oldest of which dates from the year 1400, and others from the beginning of the sixteenth century. The architecture is of a light and elegant Gothic, of which peculiar style there are few specimens in this country. It has little ornament, and depends for its beauty on symmetry alone.

Within the walls of this Church there has recently been erected a handsome mural monument by the officers of H.M. 90th Light Infantry to the memory of those of the corps who fell in the Crimean war. The memorial, which we engrave, is a handsome pyramidal tablet resting on a massive plinth of Sicilian marble. On the lower portion is the following inscription:—

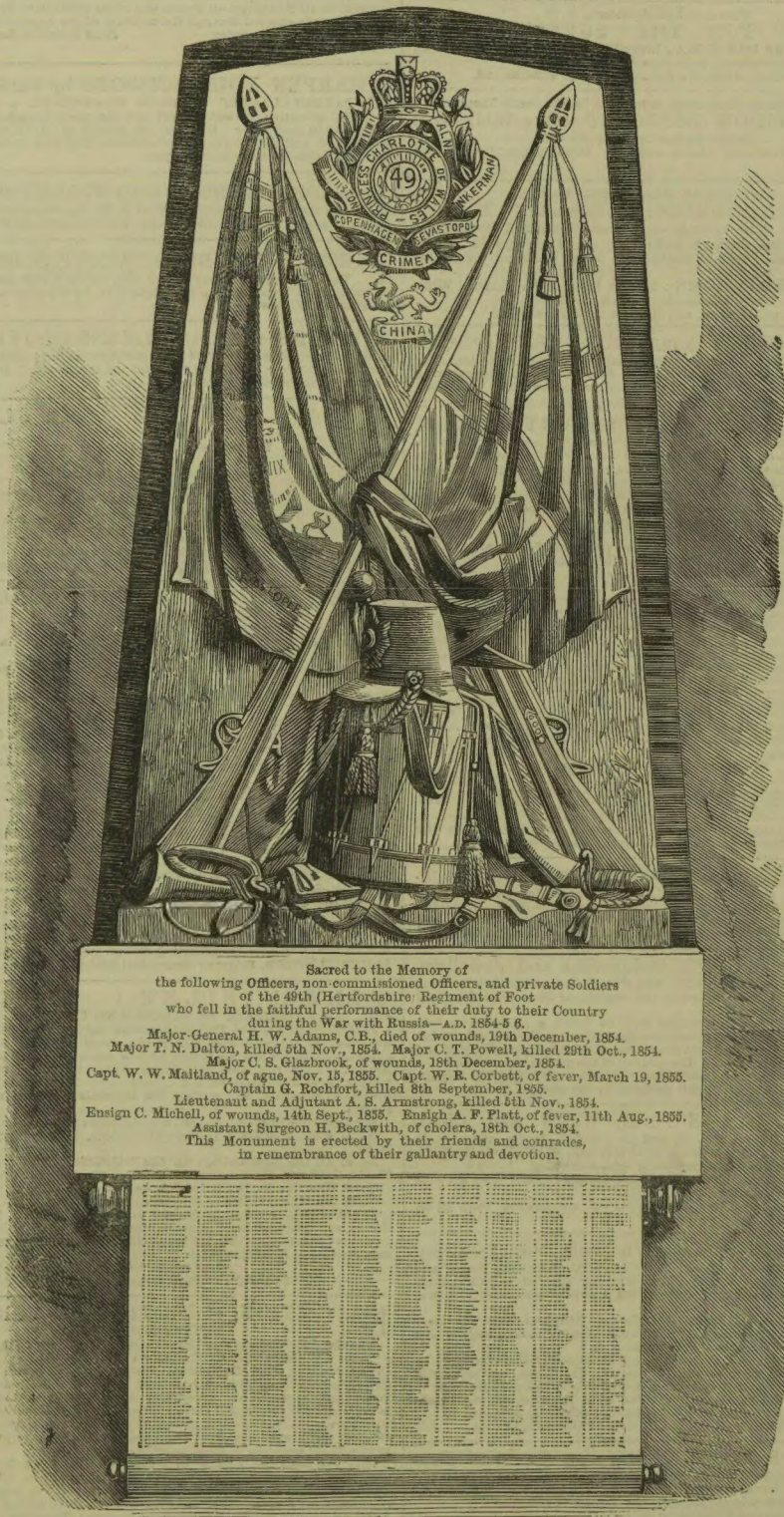
Captain ROBERT H. PAYNE CRAWFORD, died of fever at Scutari, 24th February, 1855, aged 31 years. Captain HERBERT M. VAUGHAN, died in camp before Sebastopol, 12th September, 1855, of wounds received in the final attack on the Great Redan, aged 27 years. Captain HENRY PRESTON, aged 28 years; Lieutenant ARTHUR D. SWIFT, aged 21 years; Lieutenant HUGH F. WILMER, aged 18 years; who were killed in the British attack on the Great Redan, 8th September, 1855. Also two hundred and seventy-four non-commissioned officers and privates who fell in the gallant discharge of their duty to their Queen and country.

On the upper part, in high relief, carved in pure white marble, are the figures of an officer and colour-sergeant of the regiment, supporting a scroll on which is inscribed the object of the memorial. In the background, and flanked by the colours, is a shattered column (of Sebastopol), surmounted by the regimental emblem, the sphinx, and at the feet of the figures are the Russian standards and other trophies of the war.

The monument was designed and executed by Mr. S. Manning, London, and ranks high among the works of this eminent sculptor.



MONUMENT TO OFFICERS AND PRIVATES OF THE 90TH LIGHT INFANTRY (PERTHSHIRE VOLUNTEERS) WHO FELL IN THE CRIMEAN WAR.



MONUMENT TO OFFICERS AND PRIVATES OF THE 49TH REGIMENT WHO FELL IN THE CRIMEAN WAR.—SEE PAGE 342.